The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1911. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

The Story of the Wreck of Havanah.

$1,000,000 EN ROUTE FOR NEW-YORK.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The steamship Quaker City, Captain Shortridge, from Realejo the 5th and Havana at 5 P. M. on the 26th, arrived here yesterday afternoon, after dispatches the latter port.

The Quaker City made the run from Realejo Bay in Seventy-six hours.

From Havana there is nothing of interest to report. The steamer Isabel of Cuba, which was the subject of the wreck, was still there. The Havana papers contain no news of importance.

The Mexican Indians in Arizona had chastised the Tucsons and Apaches, for killing some of their women and children. The Pimos killed 150, or 160 of their opponents and lost only 30 themselves.

The route of the escort of the Carson Valley to Utah is confirmed, and the ridiculous report that a battle had occurred between the United States troops and the Mormons at Salt Lake City contradicted.

The crop of cereal cotton in California will be largely afloat of the cultivation.

It was said that the overland mail route from San Diego to San Antonio, Texas, would take passengers on its trip of Oct. 9.

The news of the commencement of the panic in New-York did not create much surprise in California.

Mining returns since the departure of the previous steamers are represented as very discouraging. Quartz operations have taken a new start, owing to some rich discoveries which have been made recently in different portions of the State.

The Union Democrat, published at Sonora, has the following notice of quartz operations in that vicinity:

This locality bids fair to be even one of the most important mining districts in the country. Tuttle, Hale & Co. have made Angels in Calaveras, one of the most flourishing of the inland towns, will enrich, and improve not only Tuttletown, but Sonora and Columbia and all Tuolumne County. We allude to quartz resources. Without a doubt the quartz claims in this neighborhood are the richest in the country, and the only, or few, instances in which quartz mills have been successful are the richest in the country. We have heard of a number of quartz mills being put up, but consider them of little importance in comparison to the mills in which the rock of Tuttletown is worked. Every one has heard of the Mariposa lead, as many suppose, but is ignorant of it under the name called, we believe, calc. This is a stratum of quartz formation, thickly interspersed with veins of gold. The Tuttletown quartz is quite different from the "Mariposa" lead, is of almost fabulous richness. The owners now ship it to England, where the gold is extracted. One ton sent there yielded the immense sum of *seventeen hundred and twenty-two ounces of gold.* It is well known that this lead traverses the length of the State, following the run of the large "Carson Creek" quartz vein.

We copy the following from the Nevada *Journal*:

"We were presented a few days since with a piece of specimen dirt from the Nebraska shaft owned by the Messrs. DAWLEY, MILLS & Co. It is exceedingly rich. There has been taken from the claims more than $60,000 already, and the prospects are now richer than ever before. One engine has been at work upon the ground in the past, and another is in process of erection. For the ten months past the company has been cutting through the rocks."

IMPORTANT FROM CARSON VALLEY.

The Mormons of this settlement were to start for Zion on the 25th of October. There would be upwards of 200 wagons, a portion of which are ordered to emigrate to Salmon River, and the balance to Salt Lake City. BRIGHAM YOUNG has ordered *a secret cavalry* company to organize from the Saints in Carson Valley, armed and equipped, with one year's provisions and clothing. It is the intention of the Mormons, if matters get too serious, to seek a refuge in the Russian Possessions, where they have already driven the stakes for a new Zion.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

The State Convention, which has been engaged for several weeks in framing a State Constitution for Oregon, was still in session. There has been no determinate conclusion arrived at, as yet, in regard to the subject of Slavery, though the prospect is that it will not be incorporated into the fundamental law.

We take the following important and interesting information from a San Francisco paper:

"The Convention to frame a State Constitution for Oregon, now in session at Salem, was slowly proceeding in its labors at last accounts, but its acts were not distinguished by harmony of feeling and action. The Slavery question, which it was thought would be so quietly disposed of, from the supposed overwhelming preponderance of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, is the cause of no little discord, and instead of receiving guidance from Constitutions that have stood the test of years, some of the members of the Convention show a decided inclination to shut their eyes to precedent, and frame a document at once original, progressive and startling. Among the improvements suggested in jurisprudence is the abolition of grand juries, and the establishment of an extremely limited number of courts of justice.

We are informed by a gentleman, recently arrived from Oregon, that there is a possibility that the Constitution will not be adopted when submitted to a vote of the people. There are full two thousand Pro-Slavery votes in the Territory which will be cast against it for its Anti-Slavery clause, to which may be added the votes of those who are opposed to the formation of a State Government at present, and such as may not relish its eccentric provisions. We trust, however, that the Constitution may be accepted, and by a majority large enough to preclude the possibility of a reenaction in that Territory of the disgraceful scenes that will make Kansas long remembered."

Late accounts from the head of Humboldt state that KIRKE's wagon-road party had been attacked by the Indians, but they had been driven off without any loss to the party.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrivals at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands bring dates to Sept. 5. There is no news of importance.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE FORTNIGHT.

From the San Francisco Globe.

Notwithstanding the many embarrassments under which the financial affairs of California have been placed, says the Prices Current, some of which were inseparable from her condition as an infant commonwealth; in despite of the recklessness which has marked the course of her legislators in the authorization of an enormous indebtedness; or of the dishonesty of some of her officials, in appropriating to their own uses, large sums of the public revenue; and for all that she has been for the last seven years the receptacle of all the useless merchandise that could not be disposed of in other quarters, but which has here been magically turned to gold, to give life and energy to the business affairs of other countries; for *all this*, we say, there are unquestionable *evidences* around us that her finances are improving, gradually, but certainly, and that the era of disenthralment is not so far in the distant future as the despanding at home and the ill-advised abroad are too apt to imagine. *From the past our people have learned prudence*, and the profit of the lesson is beginning to manifest itself.

The receipts of gold dust since the sailing of the last steamer have been very light, owing to the excessive dryness of the season. At the close the supply of bullion is very short, and they are quotable at $17.[illegible]

There is nothing doing in foreign coin, owing to the scarcity. Mexican dollars would readily command 3[illegible] premium.

The stock market is very inactive, and rates of desirable descriptions [illegible]. A lot of $19,000 State Warrants changed hands at [illegible]. Sales of Navigation Stock have been made at [illegible].

Money is comparatively easy, and there is not much demand. The demand [illegible] for the late state issue. State Securities 15 [illegible] cents, and Merchandise 3 [illegible] cent.

[illegible]

Bills of exchange [illegible]

The sales of the third quarter of the year show an amount of sales, and sailing vessels, equal to the last. For the last nine months [illegible] $1,[illegible] in gold. By steamers, [illegible] in gold, and by sailing vessels [illegible] in all, $[illegible]. The decline in our exports of treasure is thus shown to be $1,[illegible]. We have imported less by [illegible] this year than last, however, [illegible] have had [illegible] to pay for. The aggregate for imports, which is a pretty good criterion, falls short of last year by nearly 1 million of dollars. We expect to report, however, that the exports of specie amounting to foreign countries have also fallen off from $2,661,[illegible] in 1856, to $1,[illegible] in 1857—difference $[illegible].

The arrivals since our last, were the clipper ships *Sebastian*, from Boston; *Adelaide*, from New-York; *Georgia*, from Batavia; barks *Cenlen*, from Hong-Kong; *Edward Everett*, Hamburg; *Family Relief*, from Honolulu; and *Sebastopol*, from Sydney. There were also thirteen coast arrivals.

TREASURE SHIPMENTS.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 5.

The following is a statement of the treasure shipped hence during the past quarter, on steamers, combined with the previous shipments of the year:

To New-York	$8,142,[illegible]
To England	2,280,913 [illegible]
To New-Granada	104,007 [illegible]
Total for three months	$10,544,174 01

The shipments during the last half of the year, by steamers, to New-York, amounted to $16,[illegible] to England, $4,[illegible] 38; to New-Granada, $20,[illegible] 23. These amounts, combined with the above, would make the entire steamer shipments for the nine months as follows:

To New-York	$25,275,022 19
To England	6,[illegible]
To New-Granada	[illegible]
Total	$32,[illegible]

The amount exported at a similar period in 1856 was $36,[illegible] 16, showing a falling off in 1857 of $3,[illegible].

The shipments of treasure by sailing vessels for the quarter just ended have been almost as large as those of the previous six months. This has been in consequence of the forwarding of Mexican dollars for shipment to China, and which, as they are regularly received here by each arrival from Mexico can hardly be said to enter into our exportation of native coin or ores. The shipments have been as follows:

China	$1,121,[illegible]
Australia	65,000
East Indies	1,[illegible]
Society Islands	2,000
Sandwich Islands	107,[illegible]
South America	15,000
Total	$1,[illegible]

During the first half of 1857 the exports amounted to $788,517, making the combined shipments of the nine months [illegible].

[illegible]

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 5.

By the steamer yesterday we received news of a financial crisis in New-York. Several of the oldest established banking and insurance firms had succumbed, and railroad stocks had declined to a figure unprecedentedly low. The New-York papers, with commendable prudence, have labored with might and main to allay the excitement, and the probability is, that if they had pursued an opposite course, we should have to chronicle the most wide-spread ruin in the Atlantic States. Here we can discuss the causes of the panic without restraint, and can form an unprejudiced opinion on the subject. It must be confessed that the news of financial distress in New-York, does not excite any unusual degree of surprise in this community. The fact is, we have long expected it, we have by this mail received the worst of the news, or if the recent financial troubles are to be regarded as simply the prelude to that greater, more general and more sweeping crash which is yet to come. But on this branch of the subject we do not propose to speculate at present. "Sufficient with the day is the evil thereof," and in obedience to this wise precept, we will, at this time, confine ourselves exclusively to the facts which are admitted. The panic in New-York, is ascribed to expansion, generally, in importations, the construction of railroads, and in the agricultural productions called by the demand for breadstuffs during the continuance of the great war in Europe. It is not our intention to dispute these premises. They are doubtlessly the cause of the recent failures, though in a remote degree. The immediate cause is the changes observable in the movements of specie. We alluded, a few days ago, that there was a most gratifying diminution in the amount of specie shipped from this port eastward. An examination of the statistics of the Custom-House shows that the diminution amounts to no less than $4,070,185 35, and that it has for the most part taken place during the third quarter of the present year.

Academy of Music.

Few serious operas are so light and pleasant as ROSSINI's "Semiramide." It is an agreeable tragedy, which puts us in good humor, and sends us home with a variety of lively tunes humming in our ears. For this reason it is highly acceptable, and will bear repetition, under certain circumstances, better than any other. The most important conditions are that the *Arsace* and the *Semiramis* be good. Having resources to fulfill these conditions, the managers of the Academy were wise, we think, in selecting the opera for the opening night. If we may judge by the appearance of the house—which was not suspiciously crowded—we should say that the opening of the new season was eminently encouraging. The ultimate issue of the campaign will depend on the amount of generalship displayed by the managers. We would advise them to bear in mind constantly that the majority of opera-folks go more for the sake of the singers than the opera—especially where the latter is old and threadbare. Prosperity in the most flourishing times results from the drawing-power of the artists engaged. It will be doubly so now.

Mme. D'ANGRI's *début* in opera was deservedly successful, and the honors of the evening belong almost exclusively to her. We have had the best portions of the opera given in the concert by this lady, and it is only necessary to add that, with less dramatic power than we gave her credit for possessing, she sustained the lyric interest of the *rôle* to the end. Her execution, as usual, was faultless, and in some instances really extraordinary.

The *Semiramide* of Madame LA GRANGE is well known to our readers. Mr. GASSIER, as *Assur*, did the best he could with a part much too heavy for his delicate and sympathetic organ. The other artists did not distinguish themselves—at least in the right way.

The orchestra, although still too thin, was prompt and good; the chorus much better than usual. In spite of these advantages the performance was a heavy and uninteresting one, and had it not been for the curiosity to hear D'ANGRI, many would have left after the trio in the first act, which was vilely sung.

The next performance is on Wednesday, when the new tenor, Signor BONFANTI, will make his début in VERDI's opera of "Rigoletto."

To the Charitable.

MRS. CHARLOTTE ASHE, an intelligent and worthy free colored woman, has a daughter who is a slave in Mississippi, whose freedom she desires to purchase. *Her owner offers to sell her for $1,400*, and MRS. ASHE has succeeded in raising $600 of the amount. She is very highly commended by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in whose family she lived for some time, as in every way worthy of confidence and aid.

Any persons who may feel disposed to contribute something to aid her in her efforts, can send it to Dr. BAILEY, Editor of the *National Era*, at Washington.

CASE OF MRS. CAROLINE WOODMAN.

Another Letter from the Lady to Mr. Furness—Statement of Mr. Busted, Second and Last Time on the Witness Stand—Testimony of Mr. Hearne—Furness to Be Subpoenaed—Motion of the Counsel to Give up Another Letter to Mrs. Woodman—Another Adjournment.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Hon. Judge Ingraham.

This extraordinary case was resumed to-day before Judge Ingraham. A large auditory was in attendance.

[illegible]

Little of general interest was elicited during the course of the week, though on Wednesday there was more than the usual activity among the jobbers. Prices generally ruled lower, and at first sales were made at [illegible] in many instances. Extra clear Sugar Cures were sold in small lots, and larger offers of Clear Sugar have been made at the above rates, without any increase in offers. [illegible] Mess Pork, which is a pretty good criterion, falls short of last year by nearly 1 dollar. We expect to report, however, that the exports of provisions to foreign countries have also fallen off from $2,661,[illegible] in 1856, to $1,[illegible] in 1857—difference $[illegible].

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] — Letters of Mr. [illegible] — National [illegible] of Democratic Views on [illegible] Question — General Cushing's [illegible] — Nominated for the [illegible] of Representatives — The Atlantic Monthly, &c., &c.

From our own Correspondent.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

The [illegible] week of our State contest closes with a [illegible] degree of liveliness, though [illegible] what I have seen in other times is [illegible]. The papers contain accounts of the [illegible] of conventions, and meetings, and from [illegible] you might draw the conclusion that we are in the enjoyment of a lively contest, which [illegible] not. There is a general desire to [illegible] is considered a bore, and hence, [illegible] glad that election day is so near at hand.

The [illegible] is common that the vote will be light. [illegible] to the result, there is just the same confidence among the Gardner men and Banks men that there has been for the last six or eight weeks. [illegible] best estimate on Mr. Banks' side [illegible] gives him 5,000 plurality. The [illegible] on the Governor's side gives him [illegible] plurality. The Governor is expected to do [illegible] Essex and Norfolk. The Banks men [illegible] Worcester, Middlesex, and some of the Western Counties. The Counties of Bristol, [illegible], Plymouth, and the Islands, are doubtful [illegible], but the conclusion [illegible] have come is that the victor will [illegible] a very great advantage over [illegible] principal opponent, and that a heavy disappointment is in store for somebody. [illegible] is, that the immense majority [illegible] for the Fremont candidate [illegible] among antique things [illegible] majority which we gave for Old Tip in the [illegible]. A respectable plurality is the [illegible] can look for — a body's [illegible]. If there were any certainty [illegible] the Democrats will do, the result could be [illegible] much difficulty; but when [illegible] says that his party is about to give Governor Gardner 15,000 votes, and another says that [illegible] difficulty that the Democrats [illegible] going over to Mr. Banks in a [illegible] both are intelligent men, and ought to know [illegible] condition of their party, — there is no [illegible] positively on the subject. [illegible] to the Democrats the propriety of [illegible] their own candidate, and they can be [illegible] of their own interests, which is more [illegible] can be said of any other party.

Mr. [illegible] Chapman and Mr. Ashmun have written letters in support of Mr. Banks. Mr. Ashmun's letter [illegible] with great ability, and will probably [illegible] among the Webster Whigs. Mr. Chapman [illegible] in an Anti-Slavery tone than I had looked for in a gentleman of his known conservative [illegible]. But there's a new formation of parties going on here, and the accidents are likely to [illegible].

There is not a little discussion here about establishing a National Bank, coupled with the idea of [illegible] all small bills from the currency, and [illegible] the local banks to a very degraded position, [illegible] local banks being, just now, in [illegible]. [illegible] favor the project [illegible] Democratic politicians discuss it [illegible] of taking public attention [illegible] palatable to them. [illegible] the bank question [illegible] their lost members [illegible] the name of Jackson and [illegible] dead men being more powerful [illegible] leaders. Whether a National Bank is demanded by the necessities of the [illegible] that the Democrats would [illegible] their men here are [illegible] party. The old hostility of [illegible] shows itself [illegible] and affords the [illegible] could be desired of the [illegible] the Democrats to the monetary system [illegible].

What took place at a Democratic meeting in Faneuil Hall on the evening of the 23d, illustrates the Democratic [illegible] on the currency, and proves that the ruling national party are as ready as they were in '37 to enter upon a crusade against the banks. A series of resolutions were adopted of such a character that if Mr. Rip Van Winkle, or one of the Seven Sleepers, had stepped into the meeting, after a comfortable little nap of twenty years or so, and heard them read, he would have thought Mr. Van Buren was in the first year of his Presidency, only that he would have been a little struck by the appearance of Whigs at a gathering where such "[illegible]" doctrines were avowed. The resolves were followed by a lot of speeches, in course of [illegible] the banks were served with an [illegible] have excited the envy of Braul-[illegible]. Mr. Hallett made the astounding announcement that Gen. [illegible] originated the Sub-Treasury, which shows that his memory is getting to be as bad as his political morals. That measure, when [illegible] in Congress, in Gen. Jackson's time, was voted down by Democrats, and came from a Whig source, I think. It was brought forward by Mr. Van Buren, as a Democratic and party measure, at the extra session of 1837, failed, was again brought forward, and adopted in the Summer of 1840; was repealed in Mr. Tyler's time, and restored in that of Mr. Polk. General Jackson favored the "pet-bank" scheme, under which some of our Democrats managed to feather their nests so well, while they plucked their neighbors so thoroughly as to make of each of them a lively [illegible] of Plato's man. So long as suspension then endured, the Democratic pet banks were [illegible] the best banks, as all things are of the [illegible] where there is no air, but as soon as payments were resumed than the pets [illegible] to be the worst kind of pickles. It was commonly said that when they discounted they paid out their bills by the hat-full; it is certain that they [illegible] them, by less than a [illegible]. These [illegible] before the sun of resumption, [illegible] the morning cloud and the early dew.

Mr. Hallett went so far as to tell the voters that they had a remedy for the financial difficulty in their own hands, which was the ballot; and that the election of Mr. Beach could remove the evils that prevail. I don't know whether he expected people to believe his nonsense, but I am very sure that he does not believe it himself. All the other orators were [illegible] on the subject of the currency, quite forgetting that their own men had as much to do with the creation of banks as others. [illegible] the State, and have entire control of the Legislature, they would afford no more [illegible] and would be ready to grant more bank charters for the sake of getting an increase of the bank tax, which was the reason why they were granted so numerously in former years. The banks of Massachusetts, to a very great extent, owe their existence, not to the business wants of the people, but to the desire of politicians to get revenue indirectly. An ignorant impatience of taxation — [illegible] of direct taxation — is as common in Massachusetts as it is in England, and hence the number of our banks is large. Even the existing [illegible] granted a charter, but a few months [illegible] Boston bank, with a million of capital [illegible] and which would have gone into operation about this time, had it not been [illegible] the "crisis," but which is now in nubibus, though the men who [illegible] charter are "good men of their hands." [illegible] seven or eight months, the next Legislature would have had a [illegible] petitions before it for the creation of new banks, or for the increase of the capital of old banks.

Gen. Cushing [illegible] in Faneuil Hall, on the 27th. There is much in his speech with which three-fourths of the people of Massachusetts cannot agree, but not one of their number who has read that speech can truthfully say that it is not statesmanlike and gentlemanlike, both in its matter and its manner. There is not an uncourteous word in it, neither is there an uncivil imputation from its opening to its close. Even the Garrisonians had that justice done their motives which, on principle, they never do to the motives of others. Gen. Cushing has been nominated for the State House of Representatives by the Democrats of his district, with the prospect of being supported by men of other parties; and some of his enemies say that the tone of his speech is due to his hope of conciliating political opponents. Perhaps they are right; but surely the General pays a higher compliment to the sense and taste of the voters when he thinks their support can be won by addressing them in the language of a well-bred man than that person pays them who employs the language of the fish-market to inculcate the ideas of the demagogue. If I must be deluded — the common fate of mortality — certainly I should not prefer, as the agent of the delusion, the howlings of the polecat to the songs of the sirens.

I suppose you have seen the new Magazine — *The Atlantic Monthly*. The appearance of it is uncommonly good, though I prefer the solid page of *Putnam* to the leaded page of the *Atlantic*, which is just contrary to the opinion I should have held in my type-sticking days. The papers give the names of most of the contributors, but I have seen no mention made of the authorship of the second article, "Florentine Mosaics," and which is the best in the number. It is from the pen of Lothrop Motley, the first of American historians, and who shows that he is as skillful in light literature as in the highest department of history. The plan of keeping the names of the contributors secret, has entirely failed — more's the pity — for half the authority of a publication of the kind, perhaps more, must depend upon the anonymous being preserved for its pages. At the utmost, people should be allowed only to guess at the writers. A capital mistake was made by the publishers in announcing a list of contributors, for not only did this take the reading public into their confidence, but it raised expectations that never can be fulfilled. When readers are told that Prescott, and Hawthorne, and Emerson, and Whittier, and Felton, and Quincy, and Bryant, and a dozen others of similar literary rank, are to furnish their mental food, they are not likely to be satisfied with the efforts of common men. It is as if men were asked to sit down to a course of baked locust, after having received special invitation to a banquet to be prepared by Monsieur Alexis Soyer. The common writers are quite as likely to do well as the great ones, but you could never make people believe it. There is nothing like names, whatever the lady of Verona may say to the contrary.

October closes gloomily, after almost a week of rain, and a full week of mud. Ordinarily the finest month of the twelve, this year it has been the worst; so, perhaps, to match with the times.

The annual Thanksgiving is to take place on the 26th of November, the Governor having kept back the proclamation until within the last two or three days. *I suppose we are to be thankful for the same reason that poor old* George *the Third was thankful at the close of the American war* — because of things being no worse.

There is nothing said about bank resumption, and the subject seems to have been passed over by common consent. There is not the slightest difficulty in getting specie, unless you are poor, and particularly need it. Thyme.

P. S. — The following was the vote for Governor in this State last year:

Gardner	92,467	Bell, (Whig)	7,075
Beach	40,082	Scattering	8,916
Gordon, (Fill.)	10,385		

The vote for Presidential Electors was larger by some thousands.

MEXICO.

Depredations of Banditti and Unsettled State of the Country — Necessity for a Dictatorship — Difference Between the Positions of Santa Ana and General Comonfort — Probabilities of the Latter's Downfall, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Monday, Oct. 19.

The chapter of events for the past fortnight, I regret to say, is not of the most cheering character. Each day new proofs of the dissolving condition of this country come to hand. About one-half of the United States of Mexico are actually experiencing the evils of predatory wars or are in constant fear of such visitations. The experiment of a Federal Government in Mexico has been fully tried so far as all hopes may be entertained of Government in that manner. But a few months have elapsed since the State Governments were organized under the new Federal Constitution, but enough of time has transpired to show conclusively the pusillanimity of the State Legislatures and the entire absurdity of a real republican form of government in a country that is blessed with such a small quota of practical common sense.

Although the number of Sophists (of the same style that cursed Greece in the days of Socrates) in Mexico is very large, there are but a very few who understand anything of the forms of modern Government. The Congress of the nation and the Legislatures of the States are filled with Sophists. They are suited for flowery and well-turned speeches, but cannot understand the present condition of the country, nor can they do anything to save it from the troubles it is daily flowing into. As the Legislatures have become masters of States, so have robberies, murders and revolutions increased; as the powers have fallen from the hands of President Comonfort, so has disorganization made itself manifest in all parts of the country. The Legislatures are at work to maintain their preponderance of power over the Governors, and, in the meantime, robbers and revolutionists rob and disturb the country; the general Congress of the nation deliberate to withhold the proper power from the President, and day by day the army is becoming thinned by desertions, and the balance, becoming starved for want of pay, are daily becoming more troublesome.

In no country does the old adage, that "too many cooks spoil the broth," apply so well as in this. Great men are scarce in this country. Santa Ana was, in his time, a really great man, and I believe that Comonfort is more than his equal as an executive for Mexico; but there is this difference in the situations of these two men: Santa Ana had a treasury and an army, but Comonfort has not these two apparent necessities in a government. Comonfort has had a comparatively weak army and no treasury. He has been forced to twist and turn in every shape to sustain himself, and has, up to the present time, managed with great shrewdness. But all this, I fear, will be lost if he is not able to do something during in the next few days. At present the Congress is pitted against him, the army is discontented for want of pay, and hourly his position looks worse. The present week will likely bring Comonfort down, or he will be forced to kick out the Congress.

This Congress is willing to give extraordinary powers, but is undecided to whom they shall be given. Lerdo de Tejada is named, also Benito Juarez, and Juan José Baz, late Governor of this city and district. Each one of these gentlemen has many friends. The friends of the one are the friends of the other. At present no serious [illegible] have taken place between them, but the [illegible] that Comonfort is clearly lost, then [illegible] come up a [illegible] strife, and doubtless bad feelings will ensue. The result of the debate on extraordinary powers I consider as exceedingly doubtful. At present Comonfort's chances look small, but it is possible for him to rally very fast, and should he recover himself again, he will be stronger than ever.

As the general news of the country for the last fortnight is made up of robberies, murders, &c., I will refer you to the journals of this capital for those interesting details.

Blythe Island. — It was recently stated that the Secretary of the Navy would [illegible] into effect the provision made by Congress, at the last session, for the purchase of Blythe Island for a naval depot. But this, it is now said, is a mistake, like many other reports in regard to a reduction of expenditures. The title to the island has not yet been examined and approved by the Attorney-General, nor has the State of Georgia ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the land to be selected for the depot. The Legislature will, no doubt, do this at the approaching session.

Revolt in the Dutch East Indies.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The last report of news from British India was accompanied by a short statement relative to the Dutch East Indies, which, in view of the great interest awakened by events transpiring in the former country, probably attracted very little attention. It was stated that serious apprehensions of revolt in Java were entertained by the European residents. Information from that quarter, derived from private sources, (as very little can transpire through public ones,) has for some time past, even previous to the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion, convinced many in this country, whose attention has been directed to the condition of the East Indian Archipelago, that the Dutch were in imminent danger of having their power and prestige in the Indian seas put to a very severe test; but, in their case, the danger arises not from a demoralized army, but from an irritated and a united people.

Dutch dominion in Java and neighboring islands is maintained upon even a more slender footing than that of the British in the Indian Peninsula. The Netherlands Indian army is composed of about 2,500 European troops and 8,000 native soldiers, who have to control 16,000,000 of people, chiefly in Java, and partly in Sumatra, Borneo and the Moluccas. The native force has been wisely made up from different races; — Malays, Javanese, Dayaks, Bughinese and Alfurans, and may be relied upon by the Government; but not so with regard to the people of Sumatra, — the warlike Battaks and Pasumese, who are at this time keeping up an active partisan warfare with the Dutch; and not so as regards the rude and honest Sundese, the Javan mountaineers, nor the Alfuras of the Celebes group, nor the fierce Lanuns of the Sulu sea; — all of whom are at this time, at various points, menacing the grasping and impolitic monopolists of "Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Dort;" and eager to revenge the perfidies and brutalities of Both and Volckenier, and revive the terrors inspired by Lintot and Deepo Neghoro.

Several Dutch civil officers, Posthouders and Packhuismeesters, have been recently slain by natives in an open and daring manner, whilst in the discharge of their duties. This has happened in the Preanger Regencies of Java, and in the Lampong District and Residency of Palembang, in Sumatra. A conspiracy, said to be as terribly comprehensive in its purposes as that of Erberfeldt, the half-breed, has been recently discovered, although there is no mention of any arrest of note. The Lanuns are breaking forth in unusual force from their pirate haunts; and all their destructive ferocity seems to be directed against those petty islands, and those native vessels that claim the protection of the Dutch flag. The Alfuras of Celebes have been cutting off some small parties of Dutchmen, and large reinforcements have been ordered to Macassar. The Kongsis of the north-east coast of Borneo have killed a Dutch Posthouder and taken possession of a small fort, and thus, at the most important points, strong evidences of hostility to Dutch dominion are shown throughout the Archipelago.

The general diffusion of the Malay language throughout the Archipelagian seas facilitates a very extensive intercourse among the several insular nations; and as Malay literature and Malay customs are acquiring a dominant influence, all of the Archipelagian races are affected by Malay designs and sympathies. The well-informed Dayaks of Borneo, and the Bughinese of Celebes, take as much interest in the traditions of Menangkabau, and the storied feats of Laksamana, as the polished Malay chieftains of Achin and Jambee. The Shibboleth of the Malays, that the *Orang Malayu* (justly designated as the Normen of the Eastern seas) shall grow to a great nation "throughout the seas, beneath and above the winds," (which comprehensive designation signifies all the region affected by the northwest and southeast Monsoons,) and shall have their metropolis in the sacred valley of Menangkabau, is now incorporated in the songs and stories of all the semi-civilized races of the Archipelago.

Whatever the hopes and whatever the purposes of the Malay races, and whatever their feeling of hostility to their present European masters, they have never shown any special hostility to the European race. In this particular, these Asiatic islanders differ essentially from the proud, conceited and inveterately prejudiced natives of the Asiatic continent. The amiable and simple Javanese, as well as the crafty and warlike Sumatrans most cordially acknowledge the excellency and superiority of many of the contrivances and appliances of their *tuan besar*, the European officer or merchant. The Javanese under Deepo Neghoro that evinced such hatred to Dutch rule, were the most zealously faithful subjects under the wise administration of the English Raffles; and now, as we learn by late mails, the Sumatrans at Siak, hitherto deemed to be and unquestionably are independent, fearing the approach of Dutch interference, and detesting the Dutch people, have applied to British subjects at Singapore for aid, having previously applied in vain to the British Government, which was prevented from giving attention to their petition by reason of the restrictions of the treaty of 1824. Subsequently the people of Siak have made overtures to an American commanding a vessel in those seas, offering to him the same advantages, that were presented to Rajah Brooke by the Sultan of Bruni, if he would aid with his vessel, people, and guns to defend the Siak River.

The East Indian Archipelago offers us a better market for our products and manufactures, than all China and India does, according to the present operations of trade in that quarter, as the Archipelagians are ready to take our products for their valuable staples; therefore it behooves us to give some especial attention to Malaysian affairs; and we need not feel any regrets, or apprehension of loss to our interests, if efforts should be made, and should succeed there, in maintaining a righteous independence. Oceanicus.

Political and Social Condition of Tuscany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your paper of Wednesday, Oct. 28, there appeared a letter from your correspondent, "Dick Tinto," on Tuscany. Having resided for many years in that beautiful and prosperous country, I cannot agree with your correspondent in the gloomy views which he expresses on the subject of Italian character, enterprise and industry.

As I do not consider the columns of a newspaper fitting place for religious controversy, I shall not question whether the melancholy state of things which he describes (admitting for the moment that they exist) is, or is not, caused by Madonnaism. But it is strange, if your correspondent is right, that during the palmy days of the old Florentine Republic, when it was the "seat of the wealth, commerce and industry which made princes of the Medici and other noble families," the people were just as much "Madonnaists" as as they are to-day. The glorious Duomo, the forerunner of St. Peter's, was raised and dedicated in honor of St. Maria dei Fiori; another Church, as beautiful that Buonarotti called it his bride, St. Maria Novella, the Annunziata, with its alleged miraculous virgin, and many others decorated by the frescoes of Giotto, Fra Angelico, Andrea del Sarto and other artists of the golden age of art, now the traveler's chief attraction during his sojourn in Florence, remain to testify the devotion of the brave old Republic to the Madonna.

Turning from the churches to the galleries of art, we find that the *chef d'œuvres*, to which artists from all countries flock for instruction, represent holy families, madonnas and legends of the Saints. Have modern artists equaled their predecessors, who were "Madonnaists"? Many art-critics, among others, and perhaps the most competent, Ruskin, considers that as artists lost their faith, art declined, and that because courage [illegible] has grown corrupted. Dante, [illegible] his great poem proves it, was a "Madonnaist." It is true, Tuscany has now no poet who equals him. Has any other country? Nay, is there any name, even Shakespeare's, that is worthy to be placed beside his? Is he not still, in the words of his epitaph, "Altissimo Poeta?"

Tuscany has poets and artists still. The names of Giusti, Guerazzi and Bartolini, the sculptor, who died a few years since, are known beyond the "precincts of the Peninsula."

Your correspondent asserts that the trade and commerce of the country are almost entirely in the hands of foreigners. Has he never seen the porcelain manufactory of the Marquis Ginnori, who gained a prize at Paris in 1855, for the beauty of his productions? Of the Government Mosaic Works? which are unique. What of the borax mines? the great export of the country — their proprietor, Count Sardovelli, is Tuscan. Has he visited the factories of Prato, Pescia, and the Silk Works at Lucca, all in the hands of Italians? Mr. Sloane, the proprietor of the rich copper mines near Monte Catini, is, unfortunately for your correspondent's theory, an exceedingly devout Madonnaist. Why should "Madonnaism" prosper with Englishmen while it degrades the Italian?

There is a large resident and floating English population in Florence; they require an English apothecary to compound the strong doses which they indulge in. Mr. Roberts, the druggist, does a good business with his compatriots. If the Florentine chemists starve, it must be that their fellow-citizens are distressingly healthy. There are two English stores, both grocers, and three French, in the whole city. The banking establishments of any importance are Italian. Fiorentino.

Railroad Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Several articles have appeared in your paper directing public attention towards the mismanagement of Railroads, but in none of them which I have seen has such a remedy for the abuses pointed out been suggested as it seems to me, experience dictates. The present critical financial condition of the Railroads of the United States, though attributed by many persons to panic, has not been wholly unforeseen by others who have little beyond a theoretical interest in the matter one way or the other, and is not in the least degree surprising to one who has spent a great part of his life engaged in business which has given him a pretty intimate knowledge of the character and ability of some of the prominent railroad men of the country. A rather common opinion is held, that any man who chooses to exert himself for the purpose a short time, can become sufficiently familiar with railroads to be made President, Vice-President or Superintendent, or manager of one of them; and that in selecting such an officer, stockholders should look rather for shrewdness, energy and a general knowledge of business, than for integrity and experience. On nine out of ten railroads the President exercises, either openly or indirectly, almost independent control — the rest of the directors have their own private affairs to look after, having obtained their election for the sake, perhaps, of free passes, or in order to promote their own interests in the way of business totally disconnected with the general interests of the stockholders — themselves holding very few shares.

Now, whatever may be said to the contrary, a great railroad is a very difficult machine to manage well. Can one be named that is in all respects managed well? The present system has been most perseveringly tried, and the disastrous result is now before us! Experience and good judgment concerning the peculiar kind of business referred to, would be as advantageously exercised, and is in fact as indispensable for the successful direction of railroads, financially and mechanically, as for any craft or business, but men possessing such information, good judgment and experience combined, are not to be had for the inducement offered; indeed they do not at present exist as a class in the community for the reason that sufficient inducement has never yet been held out to create such a class.

It is true that stockholders are ready enough, when their case becomes desperate, to pay an extravagant salary in the hope of securing the right man for their emergency, the consequence sometimes being only to exhibit more clearly to the public their deplorable condition, and to bring about a more speedy crisis — but indirect gains, independent of salary, are too often the reward sought by railroad managers. And so long as such means of remuneration are tolerated in the case of a President, we must be prepared to allow some corresponding method of self-payment to be enjoyed by the subordinates. Hence the difficulty of ascertaining the real cost of managing and operating any railroad. The men wanted as railroad managers are honest men, who know the value of and how to encourage honesty in those who act under them. They must have peculiar and rare ability in the control and direction of large numbers of intelligent men; they should possess financial ability enough to know whether a dividend is earned or not; mechanical knowledge, general information, and freedom from prejudice to allow them to take advantage of the economical improvements ready to be introduced about them, or being introduced elsewhere. After the money now so urgently asked for is obtained, something else will be needed to prevent a gradual wasting away of the great property involved, and the simplest and most rational way of providing for the necessity is at once to set about the encouragement of a class of men as Railroad Managers, who will work fairly for their employers, instead of wholly for themselves, and are qualified for what they undertake. Yours, very respectfully,

A Railroad Stockholder.

A Legal Defect.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to make a suggestion as to a needed reform in legal matters in our City. It is well known to the bar, and also to the merchants of the City, that when a judgment is recovered in any of our Courts, it must be docketed in the office of the County Clerk before it can become a lien upon the real estate of the party against whom it is recovered. Such judgment becomes a lien upon personal property only when an execution has been issued and an actual levy made. When a judgment is recovered in the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas or Marine Court, it must be docketed in the office of the County Clerk before an execution against either real or personal property can be issued. Hence it is very easy to ascertain, by applying to the County Clerk, whether any judgment exists of record against a party. But we have seven Justices' Courts in the City, and when A recovers a judgment in one of those Courts against B, it is optional with A to docket the judgment in the County Clerk's Office, or to issue execution, without such docketing, directly to a constable. The constables are illimitable in number. C wishes to purchase a stock of goods of B, but he has heard that judgment has been recovered against B somewhere. There may be a levy on those goods, and he not safe in buying them. He goes to the County Clerk and finds no judgment there. So far, well. But it may be a judgment in a Justice's Court, and some constable have made a levy. How is this to be ascertained except by running to fifty different quarters? I experienced the difficulty of this to-day in a transaction for a client. I suggest as a remedy for this that the following section be added to the act regulating our District Courts:

"Whenever a judgment is rendered in any of these Courts it shall be the duty of the Clerk of such Court forthwith to file [illegible] a transcript of such judgment with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, upon which transcript shall be indorsed the Court in which such judgment was recovered, and the name of the constable to whom he hands the execution, if any [illegible]. If the execution be not issued at the time of the recovery of such judgment, the Clerk [illegible] shall file with the Clerk of the City and County a memorandum of the name of [illegible]. No execution shall be issued upon any judgment in a Justices' Court until such transcript be filed, and the name of the constable registered in such County Clerk's office."

By such an act we should be able to ascertain at once, by applying to the County Clerk, the position, as far as judgments are concerned, of every man with whom we are dealing.

A LAWYER.

More Murders.

A horrible affair occurred last week in Iowa. The Stoughton (Wis.) *Independent* has a letter describing it. Mr. Adams, Editor of the *Ware County Sentinel*, was married a short time since to a Miss Jennins, who had previously been engaged to another man, by the name of Harley. Harley, on the morning of the wedding-day, had threatened Miss Jennins with revenge, if she persisted in marrying his rival. On the 16th of September, Harley came to Adams' house while the latter was absent with his wife, and finding it only occupied by an old negro woman, knocked her down with an axe, fracturing her skull, and then proceeded to demolish all the furniture, and disfigure the premises. The next morning Adams armed himself with a rifle and a knife and went in search of Harley. He had not far to go, for about one hundred yards from the house, on the road which passes through a strip of woods, he met Harley, apparently proceeding to complete his work of destruction. A farmer's boy, who happened to be a short distance behind, was the sole witness of the dreadful scene that ensued, and which froze his blood with terror. A short but violent conversation commenced between the two, when Adams discharged his rifle, only wounding Harley in the arm. Harley, a large, athletic man, then closed with him, and a terrible conflict followed. Adams at last received a fatal blow from his antagonist's knife, and Harley, though cut almost to pieces, raised the dead body, with the knife still sticking in his upright breast, and carried it into the presence of Mrs. Adams. The boy followed mechanically to see the *dénouement*, too frightened to summon assistance, and too weak to give it himself. Mrs. Adams received the murderer with a shriek, and fell fainting upon the corpse. Harley had still strength enough to draw the knife, and cutting her features until not a lineament was recognizable, plunged it into his own heart, and fell back, his hand still grasping the hair of his victim. The boy at last sufficiently recovered himself to run for aid. When it came both men were dead and Mrs. Adams insensible, having almost bled to death.

At Auburn, N. Y., on Friday, Michael Branhan, convicted of the murder of James H. Searle, was sentenced to be hung on the 18th of December. Branhan made a speech to Judge and Jury, assuring them that he had no hard feelings towards them, but asserted his entire innocence of the crime. He said he was, from his youth up, a wild and rollicking boy, and advised all young men to be warned by his fate and avoid his course. He said: "I suppose I shall be swung into eternity on this verdict of the Grand Jury; but I'm innocent! So much for being in bad company! I can't help all this now. But I have to request that if I am hung, as I expect I shall be, that I shall be strung up in public where the people can see me. I don't know as the law allows this, but I *hope it does. I don't want to meet this kind of death* in a little room in one corner of the jail, with half a dozen or so of folks about me. If I must be executed I want the people to see it done." A marked peculiarity of this trial is to be found in the fact, that the prisoner was convicted upon entirely circumstantial evidence. There was not a particle of positive evidence in the case.

At the Fair grounds, near Richmond, Va., last week, a negro man named Haley was killed by Nelson B. Dickinson, a commission merchant of Richmond. Haley kept a refreshment saloon at the Fair. Dickinson went to dun him for pay for articles furnished from his store; high words followed, and Dickinson seized a carving knife and stabbed Haley, who died soon after. He leaves a widow and six children. Dickinson gave himself up, and is in jail.

Near Norfolk, Va., last Friday, a gang of ruffians went to the house of an Irishman named Wolfe — familiarly known as "the old charcoal man" — and after driving an old negro woman out of doors, beat Wolfe unmercifully about the head and neck, so that when discovered on Saturday, he was dead from the effect of his bruises. They broke open every chest and drawer in the house, and cleared out with Wolfe's little hoard of money.

A shocking tragedy occurred in Rangely, Franklin County, Maine, a few days since. A boy was shot by his father, Harry Wilbur, who has at times been subject to insanity. The boy, a lad of eleven years, was lying sick with fever, and so low as to be unable to help himself. Coming into the room, the father deliberately took down his gun from the wall where it hung, and before his intentions became known to those present fired at his son. The boy lingered but a few hours.

Supposed Loss of the Captain and Three of the Crew of Bark David Nickels.

Correspondence of the Savannah Morning News.

St. Augustine, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1857.

Mr. Editor: The bark *David Nickels*, of Searsport, Me., from Matanzas, Cuba, to St. Mary's, Ga., in ballast, arrived at this port this morning, in distress. It appears that when about 25 miles from this place, about 8 o'clock on the evening of yesterday, the 17th inst., the Captain (whose name the second mate reports as Boyd) while in the act of harpooning a dolphin fell overboard, when the first mate and two of the crew lowered a boat and went in search of him. There remained on board but two of the crew and the cook, one of whom reports himself as second mate. He hove the vessel to, and hoisted a light, and remained about the place for a long time; not seeing them return, he set sail, and reached this city about 9 o'clock this morning. The above is the report of the second mate, who gives his name as Charles Smith.

The citizens of this place were somewhat surprised at seeing the vessel come over at a very shoal place, paying no regard to the old and regular bars or buoys; but as luck would have it, the tide was high, and she came over without injury.

I learn that the pilots of this place went in search of the missing, but returned this evening without having seen anything of them. It is strange that the second mate does not know where he was at the time of the disaster; he could not tell whether he was north or south of this place. I suppose another search will be made to-morrow.

Yours, E. S.

Emigration Back to Ireland.

From the Citizen.

One of the effects of the present commercial crisis is an ebb in the hitherto flowing tide of emigration. To see a ship laden with emigrants from America to Ireland is a novel sight. On Saturday last the clipper ship *Dreadnaught* sailed from this port for Liverpool, with three hundred and forty passengers, the largest number ever taken in a sailing vessel from this country to Europe. Most of these are destined for Ireland. We also learn from Massachusetts papers that numbers of Irishmen are leaving that State for their native land. Up to the present time the emigration to the United States for this year has exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year. But the news of commercial and manufacturing distress which has by this time reached the old country will check the exodus, and when the emigrant ships reach the shores of Great Britain and Ireland full of passengers from this country, the effect will be to arrest emigration altogether, or rather to divert it wholly to Australia, whither it has already been very great, and every day increasing.

LONG ISLAND.

New Light-Houses on Long Island. — Four new light-houses are to be added to the coast illumination on Long Island, some of which have been completed, and others are in progress. The frequent occurrence of wrecks upon the coast of Long Island, about midway between Montauk and Fire Island, has been attributed to the absence of a good coast light between these two points. To supply this omission, the Light-House Department are employed in the erection of a light between these two points, that is, opposite and about 12 miles south of Riverhead, on the main. The location is on Ponquogue Point, Great West Bay, 42 miles west of Montauk, the same distance east of Fire Island, and about a mile and a half north of the outer beach. The work is under the superintendence of Lieut. J. C. Duane. The structure is a round tower of brick, 33 feet at the base, and the light to be 170 feet above mean tide water. The walls are 5 feet thick, tapering to the top, leaving on the inside space of 10 feet 6 inches which is occupied by a spiral stairway of iron, supported on one side by the wall, and on the other by an iron column running perpendicularly up through the centre. The work has already progressed to the height of 140 feet.

The Light will probably be ready for use by the middle of December, and when completed will be higher by 34 feet than any other light-house tower in the United States. Forty-one men are employed under the direction of Mr. Edward Hall. The work was commenced in April.

The new Light-House at *Horton's Point*, (Southold,) is completed and ready for lighting; and that at *Lloyd's Neck* was finished about the same time.

The work upon the new Light-House at Fire Island is progressing; the foundation is to be 133 feet in diameter, and the height of tower 173 feet. Fifty-three men, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Lamb, are engaged upon the work. It will require another year for its completion.

Interesting Presentment by a Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT. — Saturday, Oct. 30.

The Grand Jury came into Court to-day and made the following presentment:

To the Brooklyn City Court:

The Grand Jury impanneled at the October Term of the said Court, in closing the labors of the Term, beg leave to present to the Court:

That they have visited and minutely examined the condition of the jail of the county now under the charge of Burdett Stryker, Esq., Sheriff.

We find an aggregation of evils of the deepest [illegible] prisoners, that they are greatly deficient in construction, lacking suitable ventilation. They are neat, clean and well-furnished, but the air within the cells is of necessity impure, and the apartments wholly unsuitable for sleeping. The cells occupied by male prisoners are better ventilated, but are greatly exposed to stench and filth by reason of the practice of [illegible] carrying off the filthy water and contents of chamber-buckets.

The cells of the whole jail are too low, and therefore are subjected to an impure air. Two stories at least should be added to each of the wings of the jail appropriated to males. This would elevate the cells so as to secure a free circulation of air, and at the same time lessen the facilities for escape. The roofs of these wings are at present in a very insecure state, and have rendered comparatively easy the escape of several prisoners under the former Sheriff.

These imperfections in the jail are defects in the original erection of the apartments, and are [illegible] chargeable, not to the Sheriff, but entirely to the carelessness of the Board of Supervisors.

The attention of that body should at once be directed to the unsafe condition of the Jail.

The Grand Jury found several prisoners awaiting trial and anxious to be tried, but whose trial in several cases seems to have been unwarrantably delayed. They learned from one of the prisoners that he had been in some five months awaiting his trial. A large proportion of those now in Jail have been sent there for intoxication. The Grand Jury were pained to learn that nearly five-sixths of the females now imprisoned were committed for intoxication. Many of them are mothers, leaving children at home or having [illegible] in the streets, and three-fourths of these [illegible] females are of Irish descent.

Below we submit to the Court the statistics [illegible] to us from the Jailor for the last three months:

Whole number now imprisoned for intoxication	[illegible]
Males	[illegible]
Females	[illegible]
Number of males committed in August	[illegible]
Number of females committed in August	[illegible]
Number of males committed in September	[illegible]
Number of females committed in September	[illegible]
Number of males committed in October	[illegible]
Number of females committed in October	[illegible]
Total committed in three months	[illegible]

The Grand Jury have reason to believe that nine-tenths of the liquor sold to this class of persons was sold in violation of law, and that the crimes in these cases rather than the individuals, should bear the penalties of the law. The Jury regret to learn that through dereliction of the public functionaries, the law as to unlicensed selling remains nearly a dead letter upon the Statute Book. Yet they believe that in the hands of faithful, persevering, honest officers, ministerial and judicial, the present excise law, imperfect as it is, would do away with four-fifths of the evils flowing from intoxicating drinks.

While the City abounds with unlicensed dram-shops, the Jury cannot learn that the Commissioners of Excise, whose sworn duty it is to prosecute for offences under the law, have in a single instance discharged that duty. Had one-tenth of the penalties incurred under this law been exacted at the hands of the offenders, the Jury believe a fund would have been accumulated sufficient to support all the paupers in our County. Out of some 1,500 retail shops and saloons in the city the Grand Jury cannot learn that 200 have been licensed. The rest are selling in open violation of law, and that, too, under the eye of the public functionaries.

In view of the amount of crime, suffering, pauperism and increased taxation now staring us in the face, the Jury present this illegal, unlicensed traffic in intoxicating liquors, as an evil calling loudly for redress.

The Grand Jury are happy to learn from all the prisoners and those visiting the Jail that Sheriff Stryker, is indefatigable in his care and attention to those under his charge, that his humanity and kindness of heart have contributed much to the comfort of the prisoners and his sympathy and courtesy have commended him to all those who have occasion to look after or visit their imprisoned friends.

The November term of this Court will open to-day, and adjourn to Monday next. To-day no default on inquest will be allowed.

Mortality in Brooklyn. — Dr. W. Cleveland, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, makes the following report of deaths during the week ending Saturday last: males, 42; females, 39; total, 81. Men, 20; boys, 24; women, 16; girls, 20.

Disease. — Consumption, 14; disease of brain, 10; stillborn, 7; inflammation of lungs, 4; convulsions, 4; dropsy, 3; croup, 3; dysentery, 3; [illegible]; marasmus, 3; cholera infantum, 3; [illegible]; old age; typhoid fever, congestion of lungs, [illegible], inflammation of stomach, disease of the heart, [illegible], debility, tumors, catarrh in chest, [illegible] fever, drowned, apoplexy, [illegible], each 1.

Ages. — Under 1 year, 29; 1 to 2, 4; 2 to 5, 11; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 8; 30 to 40, 14; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 1; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1.

Nativity. — United States, [illegible]; Ireland, [illegible]; England, 2; Scotland, 2; Germany, 1; France, 1; [illegible], 1; Canada, 1.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. — Nov. 2.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

S. W. Calvert vs. Heman J. Redfield. — This was an action against the defendant as Collector of the Port, to recover certain extra duties imposed by him on emery-stone imported by the plaintiff, which on appraisement was advanced in value more than 10 per cent. above the invoice.

The importer was dissatisfied with the appraisement, and wrote to the Collector requesting a reappraisement and inclosing the fees therefor. The Collector wrote to him in answer, considering his notice not to be in conformity with the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and inclosing a proper form of notice to be filled up. It did not appear that any notice was taken of this form or that any reappraisement was had. The Court held that neither the Collector nor the Secretary of the Treasury had power to prescribe any particular form of notice, and that the plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to recover. Verdict for the plaintiff for $686 46.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold. For defendant, Mr. Joachimsen.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT — Special Term.

October.

[illegible]

Christian H. Lilienthal vs. John [illegible]. — Hoffman, Justice. — The case, to be gathered from the great mass of papers, appears to be substantially this:

Prior to 1845, probably as early as 1837, Leon Lilienthal, father of the plaintiff, was engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco, and used a label, Exhibit C, on yellow paper, without any device. It was the following, within a slightly ornamental black line border:

"L. Lilienthal,
Fine Cut
Cavendish Tobacco,
No. 219 Washington-street,
New-York."

The plaintiff and his brother Stephen succeeded their father in 1845, in the same business, and the plaintiff has been solely in it since 1853.

While he and his brother were engaged in the same manufacture, they invented a label exactly similar to the one the violation of which is complained of, with the exception of the date of the entry at the Clerk's Office of the United States, that being 1847, and the present 1853. This label is Exhibit A. The brother, in 1850, sold out to the present plaintiff.

It may then be assumed that the rights of the plaintiff arose in 1845.

There is no ground to consider his rights as derived from, or receiving strength from those of his father. He changed the label materially, and added a device.

It is placed beyond doubt, that the use of the label, so far as relates to the color and character of the paper, the inclosure of the names, &c., within black lines in a parallelogram, the phrases "Cavendish" and "Fine Cut Cavendish," were used by others several years before 1845, and after 1845, the names and residences being, of course, changed.

The cases of Leonard Appleby, and of Schott are strong illustrations.

Again it appears that as early as 1844, one Hooper used a label on yellow paper, with his name and the words, "Fine Cut" and "Cavendish," and with a device copied exactly, or with slight variations, from the City coat of arms.

The plaintiff cannot found any claim upon the use of the label, properly so called. Nor can any be placed upon the inscription of the entry according to the act of Congress.

The weight of the affidavits upon the point of a probability of customers being deceived and as to the comparative quality of the article sold, is with the defendant rather than with the plaintiff.

The question turned upon the similarity of the device. The defendant's is marked B. The resemblances are few, confined to the sailor on the left, and then they are marked. But all the rest is plainly and decidedly different. I cannot think that any case has gone so far as to authorize the treating the device of the defendant as a simulation.

I referred counsel to a late case before Chief-Justice Duer as to the jurisdiction of the Court in case of a patent claimed for what might perhaps be protected as a trade mark. That case is Tomlinson vs. Battell, 4 Abbott Rep. 268, and 5 Duer Sup. Ct. Rep. It may be questioned whether the decision extends to a mere copyright. But it is needless to enter upon the consideration of that point.

I do not think that the plaintiff has made out a case for an injunction.

Motion denied and temporary injunction discharged with $10 costs.

Mr. B. D. Lord for plaintiff; Mr. H. C. Van Vorst for defendant.

Mrs. Cunningham's Bail.

SUPREME COURT — General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Emma Augusta Cunningham. — Mrs. Cunningham was again presented yesterday morning before the General Term, and the bail, before mentioned in the Times, justified. The District-Attorney made objections to one of the bail, and the question was argued at some length. The case was adjourned until Thursday next, when the decision will be rendered.

NOTICE. — Supreme Court.

During the month of November all the Judges of the

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

ASHES—Quiet at former prices. Pearls, $4 50.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston market, during the past week, was very large. Southern and Western

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at our quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3/16@3/32d. ⅜ lb. Flour, 2s. 6d@2s. 9d. ⅜ bbl.; Grain, 7½d@8½d. ⅜ bushel; Beef, 2s. 6d. ⅜ tierce; Pork, 2s. 6d. ⅜ bbl.; Bacon, 30s. ⅜ ton. For other ports,

AMUSEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BOARDING.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LOST AND FOUND.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HELP WANTED.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents. Served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance;—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gov. WALKER has issued a second Proclamation in relation to the Election frauds in Kansas. He rejects twelve hundred more votes, returned from [illegible] of the McGee County; the number of legal voters in which is less than one hundred. The Constitutional Convention, which met [illegible] on the 19th, obtained a quorum on the 2nd, and elected C. J. MCILVAINE as Clerk. The official returns of the election, deducting the [illegible] fraudulent votes from McGee, rejected by Gov. WALKER, give PARROTT, (Free State) a majority of nearly 4,000 over RANSOM, with Leavenworth County to hear from.

The steamship Quaker City, from Havana on the 28th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She reports the arrival of the Star of the West at Havana, en route for New-York, with [illegible]. Her detention at Aspinwall was owing to the non-arrival of the steamer on the Pacific side. The machinery of the Golden Gate becoming disabled on the day after she left San Francisco, she was compelled to return, and the Golden Age, appointed to take her place, did not leave until the 11th of October. We consequently receive by this arrival three weeks' later news from California. It is not important. The State Agricultural Fair was held on the 27th of September, in the city of Stockton, and was attended by thousands from all parts of the State. BEIN, convicted of robbing the United States Branch Mint, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The Oregon State Convention was still in session, and had arrived at no determinate conclusion in regard to the subject of Slavery. The prospect was that it would not be incorporated in the fundamental law. Among the passengers from California arrived yesterday is Colonel [illegible].

The latest missive from General GIDEON J. PILLOW has called out card No. 2 from Lieutenant-General SCOTT, in rejoinder, in which the former is so effectually demolished that we doubt whether he will even attempt again to repair damages. General SCOTT again denies, and this time in the most pointed manner, that a bribe of ten thousand dollars was paid to SANTA ANA, and takes occasion to review certain passages in the history of the war, in which General PILLOW bears no very enviable part. We publish the card elsewhere.

Elections take place to-day in five States—New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Illinois and Michigan; but in the two former, only, for State officers. The remainder elect local officers. Lists of candidates are published elsewhere.

We learn from the Board of Examiners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the propriety of razeeing the sloop-of-war Brandywine, have reported in favor of so doing. This will be good news to the mechanics and laborers in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where the work is to be done.

Up to 3 o'clock last night, nothing had been heard at Quebec of the steamship Indian, in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

The remark was general in the City, yesterday, that there was less excitement, less apparent interest in politics, or the success of parties, in the City, than on any former day before an election for a number of years. The excitement and anxiety were confined almost exclusively to the candidates and their most particular friends, the bill posters. During the entire day the indications were strongly in favor of a quiet and orderly election.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, opened heavily for Flour, which partially declined [illegible] bbl.—with more offering and less demand. Wheat was abundant and active at uniform rates. Corn was scarce and higher, with light sales. Nothing really new transpired in Cotton. A limited business was reported in Groceries at previous rates. Freights exhibited no very important change.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and did nothing. Excluding reporters, they adopted, in private session, a resolution, which was simply a [illegible], in reference to steam on the Harlem Railroad below Forty-second-street. Meeting at 10 o'clock A. M. they excluded reporters until 3 o'clock P. M., and then adjourned without admitting them. What little can be stated as being done by them was picked up outside. SIMEON DRAPER sent in no communication to the Board. It is not known whether he accepts or not.

The Court of General Sessions for the November Term convened yesterday, but did nothing beyond impanelling a Petit Jury. The case of RODGERS, for the murder of SWANSTON, in the Tenth-avenue, is set down for Monday next. To-day being election-day, no Court will be held.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda, yesterday. They authorized the President to ask the Comptroller for $25,000, and made some modification of the arrangements in the direction of the Medical Department at Bellevue Hospital, whereby students will be compelled to pay $5 upon entering to the lectures and practice; the usual certificate to be given to them at the conclusion of the course.

A man named DANIEL EMERSON was yesterday brought to this City by a St. Louis Policeman on a charge of defrauding HANFORD & BROTHER, a wholesale clothing firm, at No. 29 Park-row, out of goods to the value of $3,145 32. The accused is alleged to have represented himself as a merchant at Minneapolis, Minnesota Territory, and worth $20,000. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up for examination.

A horrid act of mayhem was committed on Friday night last at a public house in Hudson-street. THOMAS BRODAR, a stevedore, during an altercation with a man named JOHN DAVIS, purposely gouged out the right eye of DAVIS with his thumb, and afterwards crushed it to a jelly between his thumb and forefinger. The guilty party was arrested yesterday and held to answer for his offence, the papers in the case being sent forthwith to the District-Attorney, to be laid before the Grand Jury.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, but as there was no business of importance before them they adjourned soon after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read. At 5 o'clock, they organized as the Board of Aldermen, and referred a resolution directing the Comptroller to lease at auction a Slip between Piers Nos. 25 and 26, East River, to be used for a ferry to run to or adjacent to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, for a term of ten years. On motion of Alderman WILSON, the Board adjourned, at an early hour, to Thursday next.

A large meeting was held last evening in the basement of Rev. H. H. GARNET's Church, Prince-street, the object of which was to raise a fund sufficiently large to redeem a colored Methodist [illegible] preacher, who is a slave in North Carolina. Rev. Drs. DOWLING, KENNADAY, LEROY, [illegible], GARNET, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, Rev. [illegible] and others successively [illegible] [illegible] to be sold in January, [illegible] liberty [illegible]

[illegible]

...proving the insufficiency of the return and the character of the "Bail." No virtual progress, however, was made towards a determination of the motion, inasmuch as the Judge refused either to make an order for the production of the jury in Court or for the granting of access to her of counsel or others on behalf of the relator.

Later from Kansas.

It will be seen by their Proclamation, which we publish in another column, that Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON have rejected the returns from McGee County also, on the same ground as those of Oxford Precinct in Johnson County, namely, that they were "simulated and fictitious." The Proclamation states that not only was there an absence of the poll-book, and of the oath taken by the Judges, required by law to be submitted, but that the returns did not state for whom the votes alleged to have been cast, were given.

The Proclamation takes occasion to deny very explicitly the statement, that, either in this case or in the other, have the Governor and Secretary gone behind the returns. They disclaim all right to do so, and say they reject the returns in consequence of fatal defects in form. This seems to dispose of the complaint, made at the Pro-Slavery meeting in Lecompton, and said to have been entertained at Washington, that these officials claimed the right to judge of the validity of the votes cast, without reference to the returns themselves.

This renewed action of the Governor and Secretary affords fresh evidence of their determination to do their duty and to secure the people of Kansas in the exercise of their suffrage.

The Hoboken Homicide.

The trial of young CUEVA for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL before a New-Jersey Court of Oyer and Terminer, has created a sensation in the city of Hoboken. The previous respectability and social position of the parties, the extreme youth of the prisoner and the very singular issue raised in the case renders it one of general as well as local interest.

FREDERICK CUEVA, the defendant, is a Cuban about seventeen years of age—very young to be charged with the gravest crime known to the law. He had been a pupil of LEOPOLD DE GRANVAL, brother of the deceased, whose school he only left in January last. It does not appear that the deceased and young CUEVA ever entertained any sentiments of friendship for each other;—their dispositions were antagonistic, and, it may be, that other causes combined to widen the breach between them. LEOPOLD DE GRANVAL prohibited his scholars from holding any communication with CUEVA,—we are not told why,—and the latter, being a high-tempered youth, revenged himself by defying his former preceptor. Such, we take it, was the spirit which moved him to converse, or attempt to converse, with ANDREW TERRY, one of DE GRANVAL's scholars, on the night of the homicide. On that July evening the two DE GRANVALS, the boys and other persons belonging to the household, were standing in the court-yard of their residence, No. 3 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken. They were talking and amusing themselves, and, while thus engaged, CUEVA passed and then repassed the house. Shortly afterwards he appeared again, and this time he held a cane in his hand. As he walked past the house, he accosted young TERRY with a simple word of recognition, whereupon LEOPOLD DE GRANVAL interfering, said to the boy, "You know you should not speak to him." CUEVA overheard, and was irritated by the observation, for immediately he turned back, and stood on the sidewalk in front of the court-yard. While there the two DE GRANVALS spoke at him in a sneering way. LEOPOLD, alluding to a herd of swine in the street, said to CUEVA, "See, there are your brothers!" Then ensued a war of words, which resulted in a challenge from CUEVA to OSCAR DE GRANVAL to "come out and fight," and this invitation the latter declined, on the plea that he did not possess a cane. His answer was coupled with expressions of contempt, and CUEVA went away, no doubt greatly enraged. After reviewing this, the first act of the tragedy, to which the friends of the deceased alone were witnesses, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that CUEVA was insulted and unnecessarily irritated, and that, under the circumstances, he acted foolishly, perhaps, but only in a manner that might be expected from a lad of his age and temper.

After this occurrence, OSCAR DE GRANVAL went to the residence of Mr. EDWIN CHARLES, at Washington-terrace, where there was a party, and where he remained until 11 o'clock. At that hour all the guests had gone home, and he and Miss CHARLES stood talking at the gate. While thus engaged, CUEVA, who had been spending the evening at the house of Mr. TOMPKINS, adjoining, was observed to run from the stoop, and halt under a tree at some little distance. There can be no question but that he recognized DE GRANVAL, and the inference, supported by the strongest circumstantial evidence, is, that he intended to punish him for the manner in which he had been insulted. DE GRANVAL, having wished Miss CHARLES good night, went away in the direction of where CUEVA stood, and a collision immediately followed. Blows were exchanged, and the parties clinched and wrestled. They both fell on the pavement, and as they fell—on that very instant—DE GRANVAL received the pistol wound that caused his death. The prosecution [illegible] that CUEVA drew and fired his weapon, while for the defence it is maintained that the pistol went off accidentally and of its own accord. We are disposed to look upon the latter as the most probable version, even if it be not proved by positive evidence.

There were several witnesses of the fight between CUEVA and DE GRANVAL. Of the two brought forward by the prosecution, one, Miss CHARLES, appears to have been so thoroughly upset by the scene that she was incapable of correctly observing what occurred. She says in one part of her testimony that the combatants both fell before the pistol was fired, and in another that DE GRANVAL fell immediately after she heard the report. Upon this point the whole case hinges. Another witness, Mrs. [illegible] MASON, declares that the flash was about five feet above the sidewalk; and JOHN [illegible], a German, who saw the affray from the opposite side of the street, says that the arm of one of the combatants was raised to a level with his adversary's head, when the pistol was fired. This is all the testimony for the prosecution on this important point. For the defence, we have it, in the first place, established that CUEVA was in the habit of carrying a pistol, and, consequently, his having one about his person on this particular evening was no evidence of a malicious design. It is proved that he attacked DE GRANVAL with his cane, and that after the fight was over he still held that cane in his right hand. The presumption is strong that it was almost impossible for him, the weaker of the two, to have drawn and fired his pistol while the scuffle lasted. This presumption amounts almost to positive certainty when we remember that Miss CHARLES, evidently disposed to favor her deceased friend, was standing close by and saw no pistol drawn. Four witnesses for the defense—two of them disinterested spectators of the fight—distinctly swear that they saw the two men fall, and "that as soon as they struck the ground the pistol went off." This, if it be true, renders it impossible that CUEVA could have drawn and fired his weapon. Furthermore, the testimony of one of the medical men is to the effect that the ball struck some other object before it entered DE GRANVAL's brain, and, lastly, the demeanor of the prisoner himself is strongly in his favor. After the fight is over, he says directly that he did not fire the weapon; he feels for it in his belt, but does not find it there, and returns to the scene of the combat to look for it. Whatever the result of this trial be—whether the Jury find the prisoner guilty of murder, manslaughter, or simple assault, or acquit him altogether—we trust that the tragedy will be a warning to him, and to all other youths, of the fatal consequences that may result from the practice of carrying concealed weapons.

Hack Service in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that the livery stable men complain that their business has fallen off. So it ought. To charge $1 and $1 50 to convey a single passenger from Madison-square to his office in Wall-street is preposterous. Let them reduce their rates. I will venture to say that if any livery man would start a dozen one-horse coupés, (as in Paris,) charging 50 cents for a drive from one point to another, he would do well even in HARD TIMES.

Our injured and indignant fellow-citizen is entirely in the right, and had we not long ago exhausted the resources of the English language in vituperation of a hundred other solecisms, absurdities and imperfections of our municipal administration, we might put ourselves to the trouble of reenforcing his appeal with sundry adjectives of our own. To ask anything of the paternal wisdom which rules our civic affairs is of course superfluous; but it may be that the afflicted "livery-men" themselves are prepared to hear a little reason, in the present dejected state of their pecuniary interests. While their wheels are rusting in the coach-house, and their horses, obedient to the laws of nature, are diligently "eating their own heads off" in the stable, these purveyors of locomotion ought, if ever, to be accessible to the arguments of experience and to the laws of trade. To them, therefore, we address ourselves. In the year 1856 there were taken out in this City 688 "hack licenses;" and it may be assumed, therefore, as a fair estimate, that the "livery men" of New-York are now keeping up six hundred carriages for the accommodation of the public. These carriages are almost without an exception two-horse coaches built to carry four inside passengers. They are supposed to be distributed about the City in localities convenient to the daily traffic and movement of the citizens. They are also supposed to be regimented under an ordinance of the City Council, and the drivers of them are supposed to be furnished with a tariff of fares from which they never depart in their dealings with their customers. These are the suppositions of the law.

But in this case, as in so many others, the law, like Mr. Bumble, needs to be "enlightened by experience." In point of fact, the six hundred hacks of New-York are, generally, if caught at all, to be "caught flying." A few of them are sometimes to be seen in the vicinity of the Park, or at some of the principal hotels. But the vast majority are either hidden away out of sight in the various livery-stables, or driving frantically about on "speculation." Most of the hack proprietors devote themselves with exclusive assiduity to the steamboat landings and the railway stations. The stranger who enters our gates receives their earliest and their latest attentions. At these points a tumult of Jehus and a hubbub of horses always await him—the ordinary carriages there keeping up a brisk and boisterous competition with certain enormous and anomalous arks yclept "Hotel coaches," which combine the imposing proportions of the French diligence with that elastic internal capacity which a wet night develops in the Broadway omnibus. If the "fare" happens to select an "ordinary carriage" he will be driven at once to his destination, (provided his apparent verdancy does not tempt his conqueror to convey him into remote regions of the City for the purpose of sequestration and plunder,) and having there arrived he will be dismissed with a few execrations and a handsome overcharge, at the discretion of the driver. If, on the contrary, he takes a "hotel coach" he will only be made to pay one dollar, but for this moderation a grave equivalent of time and patience must be rendered, the "Hotel coach" being, in most cases, not an "express carriage" but a "way-station" stage, going hither and thither according to circumstances.

The hack-owners of New-York, that is, to sum up their "policy" in a word, manage their business as a necessity exacting tribute, and not as a convenience inviting custom. Given, a man with a wife and two trunks at Pier No. 1, and a house and a breakfast in Union-square, the hack-owners sagely argue that a coach must intervene, and that an inordinate charge may therefore safely be made. So far as this policy covers the case it covers it well enough. But the error of the calculation, which is always an error, and which the present pressure only reveals more clearly, lies in the answer to another proposition. Given, a great city in which from fifty to one hundred thousand persons, whose time is valuable to them, are every day called upon to traverse considerable distances, of what description of locomotive facilities will these persons be most likely to avail themselves? To this question we are fortunately able to give an answer, weighted with all the weight of experience. The successful hack-systems of London and Paris make reply that in this business also the two modern principles of "copious advertising," and of "small profits with [illegible]," can be triumphantly vindicated. The hacks of those cities are conspicuously lettered, and are posted at convenient points along all the main arteries of business and of pleasure. They are also built with a special reference to their object, and as single fares, or fares of two, are, of course, more numerous than fares of three or four, they are in a very large proportion one-horse vehicles, designed for conveying one or two persons comfortably. As one horse can be more cheaply fed than two, and as the vehicles themselves are originally less expensive than our great "glass coaches," the fares are put at a figure which tempts the passenger by an evident economy of time, without alarming him by a dubious economy of cash. Instead of being numbered, as with us, by hundreds, the hacks, cabs, coupés, broughams and fiacres of London and Paris are to be numbered by thousands, and they are in constant requisition.

If, now, any "livery-man" of this City will take the trouble to estimate the difference between the returns of one two-horse and four-seated carriage, employed in the casual and irregular style heretofore known among us, and those of two one-horse and double-seated carriages, employed steadily throughout the day and evening, we think he will need no new "City ordinance" to satisfy him that he has only himself to thank for the falling off of his traffic at this juncture, and that it is within his own power, not only to rise above the "outrageous fortune" of the hour, but to organize his business on a much more remunerative scale than it has ever before known. A reform in this matter is imperative. If we are not to look for it from the authorities, it certainly ought not to be unreasonable to expect it now from the hack-owners themselves.

POLITICS AT A DISCOUNT.—We doubt if ever before so little excitement has preceded an election as that which occurs to-day. Whether it is owing to the financial difficulties of the times having neutralized all other excitement, or that the people have become indifferent to party movements and squabbles, it is very certain that politics, just now, are at a heavy discount in this City. Few persons except the candidates and their friends have taken much interest in the election of to-day. While Baltimore is under martial law, and Boston is all in an uproar, we are here as quiet as lambs, with no prospect whatever of a disturbance of any kind. The hum of either army sounded so stilly last night that no noise whatever was heard, and the closing up of rivets preparatory to the contest kept nobody awake. As there are an unusual number of laboring men out of employment in the City, it is not improbable that there may be a few rows in some of the upper Wards before sunset, but there is no cause for anticipating any scenes of violence or disorder about the polls.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 131 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Buchanan and Governor Walker—The Brandywine to be Razeed—The Naval Courts.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

While Mr. BUCHANAN will not remove or publicly censure Governor WALKER, he does, nevertheless, privately express disapprobation of his course in the Oxford affair. He says he has written a private letter to WALKER, charging him with violating his instructions, and rebuking him therefor. While the President will not take the responsibility of removing him, there is great reason to fear that he will make his resignation necessary for the maintenance of his self-respect.

My dispatch of yesterday only denied the intention of removing WALKER, but purposely avoided a declaration that the President emphatically approved his course. Publicly he says nothing, but privately he distinctly condemns it. There is danger beneath this uncertain, shadowy policy.

The Board of Examiners recently directed to inquire into the expediency of razeeing the sloop-of-war Brandywine, have reported in favor of it. This will secure the desired Winter's employment to the Brooklyn Navy-yard mechanics.

In the Naval Courts, Lieutenant BYRNES' case is expected to come up to-morrow, and Commander RITCHIE's defence will be read. Lieutenant HUNT's case will probably succeed the latter. S.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1857.

Every day it becomes more and more evident that there will be an organized Democratic opposition to the Administration in the next Congress, which will endeavor to drive the President from the line of policy he has pursued in reference to Kansas affairs, and to prevent its ultimate and legitimate results from being developed. Failing in that, they may be expected to make open war on the Administration, and to seek its embarrassment by every available means. The ultraists in the South already boldly denounce the President for having sustained Gov. WALKER, and others, a little more politic, withhold their anathemas confessedly because they believe he does not approve, though he has not openly condemned, WALKER's Inaugural Address and the policy which it foreshadowed. JEFFERSON DAVIS, it will be remembered, refers to the President kindly and patronizingly, stating that he had it upon "the best authority" that Mr. BUCHANAN does not approve the Walker policy. "The best authority" can mean nobody but Mr. BUCHANAN himself; and Mr. DAVIS must be in error, for it is well known and can be established incontrovertibly if needs be, that the President carefully examined Gov. WALKER's Inaugural before he went out to Kansas; that it was altered in several particulars so as to meet the views of the Executive in all respects, and consequently that it was fully indorsed by him in advance. It is idle to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN can dream of abandoning WALKER now, or sacrificing him to appease the malcontents of either section.

Nevertheless, the sacrifice is vociferously demanded, and, at least, two members of the Cabinet, Messrs. COBB and THOMPSON, join in the demand, while [illegible] in the same direction. This want of unanimity in the Cabinet is an element of serious weakness, while it adds to the [illegible] strength to the [illegible]. The fact that they have confidence in the Cabinet [illegible] in the least degree quiet the [illegible]. On the contrary it spurs them into more active hostility, in the hope that their outside pressure may eventually give effective and controlling force to the efforts of their sympathizers in the Presidential Council.

As a consequence, a party in the South will organize, in Congress, against the President's policy, as I have already suggested; and they will demand concessions as the price of peace. It may not be a very extensive party, but a faction of eighteen or twenty will hold a balance of power between the Administration men and the Opposition. I hear it stated already that this precise move is contemplated, the [illegible] proposing to stay out of the regular caucus, make their own nominations, and give the Administration men the choice of yielding them the organization, or going over to the Republicans. The chances now are that we shall have a lively and curious time in the attempt to organize the House. The faction will demand the repudiation of WALKER's course in Kansas, and perhaps the rejection of the Free State Constitution, as the price of their cooperation. Of course no Northern Democrat can yield so much without certain political annihilation at home; nevertheless that is to be the test of effective Southern fellowship.

Gentlemen may as well turn the subject over and be prepared to take position. There seems but one safe course for the President to pursue,—and that is, straight onward, regardless of the anathemas of politicians, and determined to execute his duties with steady unwavering firmness. The crisis before him is well adapted to try the nerve of a politician President; and it remains to be seen whether Mr. BUCHANAN has the qualities which alone can carry him through it with credit. Vacillation is sure to prove his ruin,—for its effect would be to betray and sacrifice the friends who are now standing by him, and provoke the disapproval of every independent thinking man of either section, while those who had succeeded in bullying him into submission would despise him at last, and trust him even less in the future than they have in the past. S.

The Connecticut Banks.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Nov. 2.

At the Bank meeting to-day, thirty-seven of the Banks in the State were represented.

The meeting was called for the purpose of adopting some plan which would enable the Banks to afford a circulation for the benefit of the business community.

The following resolutions were before the Convention, and final action deferred upon them until Friday afternoon next—to which time the Convention adjourned—when it is believed that nearly every Bank in the State will be represented, and final action taken upon the resolutions. The feeling manifested was very strong in favor of some immediate action on the part of the Banks towards some plan which would afford the business community relief.

Resolved, That, to facilitate the settlement of balances between ourselves, a Clearing-House for the State of Connecticut be established at the city of ——, and that all balances be settled once in —— days in the notes of Connecticut and other New-England Banks in good standing, and of Banks in the State of New-York, current in the City of New-York, or in specie, or in drafts on Boston or New-York.

Resolved, That each Bank forming this Association, deposit with said Clearing House the sum of $1,000, to constitute a fund to be used by said Clearing House to facilitate the settlement of balances.

Resolved, That we cease redeeming our bills at any point out of this State on and after ——.

From St. John, N. B.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS OF THE MACKENZIE FAMILY—FIRE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Nov. 2.

Last evening three persons named BREEN and SLAVIN and his son, the supposed murderers of the MACKENZIE family of six persons, on the 24th ult., were arrested at their camp in the woods, and brought to this city and placed in jail. They offered no resistance. The Coroner's Jury had returned a verdict of "Willful Murder" against the above parties.

Early on Sunday morning PADDOCK's large building, containing theatre, ball-room, billiard-room, &c., was nearly destroyed by fire. The lower part was saved, but was badly damaged by water. Insurance $10,000.

News from Texas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand.

The receipts of Cotton at Houston, Texas, since the 1st of September, have been 12,000 bales. The stock there on the 21st ult. was 5,300 bales.

A letter from Brownsville says that Judge WATSON's silver mine is no longer a doubtful affair. Sixty hands are employed in working it, and the silver is plenty.

Many disasters occurred on the coast of Texas during the gale of the 25th ult., but no serious losses are reported.

Procession of the American Mechanics of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 2.

There was a grand parade of the Order of American Mechanics this morning on the occasion of the dedication of their new Hall. About 3,000 men were in line. The banners were of a gorgeous description. Accompanying them were wagons with printing presses at work, throwing off the programmes of the procession; coopers making barrels, marble-workers working on a monument, and shoemakers, last-makers and hat manufacturers working at their trades.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 2—9 P. M.

To this hour nothing has been heard of the screw steamship Indian, now in her 13th day from Liverpool, and overdue.

Shooting Affair at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Nov. 2.

Mr. BELL, agent in this city for the Commercial Agency of DOUGLASS & Co., of New-York, killed JAMES ALLEN, of Yorkville, S. C., on Saturday. BELL had communicated information injurious to ALLEN. BELL has been arrested.

STATE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Elections are to be held in five States to-day; but in only two of them for State Officers. These two are Massachusetts, in which a full ticket, including Governor, is to be elected; and New-York, where no Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is to be chosen, but all other State Officers. New-Jersey will vote for members of the Legislature and for County Officers; the Governor holds over until 1860. Illinois will vote for a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge SCATES, resigned, and for County Officers. Michigan also votes for county offices. On Thursday next, Wisconsin is to elect a full State ticket.

NEW-YORK.

In this State, three parties are in the field—the Republican, American and Democratic. The nominations of each are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.	American.
Sec. of State.	A. H. Clapp.	G. J. Tucker.	J. C. Putnam.
Comptroller.	P. Dennison.	S. E. Church.	N. S. Benton.
Treasurer.	J. T. Hogeboom.	I. V. Vanderpool.	Lyman Odell.
Attorney Gen.	W. C. Noyes.	L. Tremain.	H. H. Ross.
Canal Com.	A. S. Thurston.	J. M. Jaycox.	S. Danielson.
State Engin'r.	Geo. Geddes.	V. R. Richmond.	R. Graves.
S. Pris. Insp.	T. Kirkpatrick.	W. C. Rhodes.	J. M. Stevens.
Judge C. App.	T. Jenkins.	Hiram Denio.	H. Ketchum.

Eight Justices of the Supreme Court, and a new Senate and Assembly, are also to be elected. A full list of candidates was given in the TIMES of Wednesday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A lively contest is expected in Massachusetts. There are four State tickets in nomination—the Straight Republican, American Republican, Straight American and Democratic. Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS is the nominee for Governor on two tickets, the Straight Republican and American Republican. The remaining candidates on these tickets, however, are different. Hon. ERASMUS D. BEACH is the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Governor GARDNER is in nomination by the Straight Know-Nothings.

The following is a full list of candidates:

	Straight Republican.	K. N. Republican.
Governor	Nath. P. Banks.	Nath. P. Banks.
Lieut. Governor	Oliver Warner.	Eliphalet Trask.
Sec'y of State	Joseph White.	Austin L. Rogers.
Treasurer	Thos. J. Marsh.	Moses Tenney, Jr.
Auditor	Valerius Taft.	Chandl'r R. Ransom.
Attorney-General	Thos. D. Eliot.	John H. Clifford.

	Straight Know-Nothing.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry J. Gardner.	Erasmus D. Beach.
Lieut. Governor	Alex. De Witt.	Albert Currier.
Sec'y of State	Benj. L. Allen.	Jonathan E. Field.
Treasurer	Timothy Ingraham.	Charles Thompson.
Auditor	Chan'r R. Ransom.	S. L. Read.
Attorney-General	John H. Clifford.	Ezra Wilkinson.

A new Legislature and State Councillors are also to be elected.

ILLINOIS.

Hon. SIDNEY BREESE, of Carlyle, is the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge in this State, to fill the place of Judge SCATES. His opponents are E. W. WEBB and Mr. DOUGHERTY. The contest for local offices creates no excitement. Next year, a Legislature is to be chosen, and in that election will be involved the success or overthrow of Senator DOUGLAS, whose term expires in 1859.

WISCONSIN.

Although this State does not vote until Thursday, 5th, we append a list of the candidates for State offices. Three parties are pitted against each other—the Republican, Democratic, and Reform Democratic—the latter accepting five out of eight of the Regular Democratic nominations. The following are the nominations:

	Republican.	Democratic.	Reform Democratic.
Governor	A. W. Randall.	J. B. Cross.	[illegible]
Lieut. Gov.	C. Schurz.	E. D. Campbell.	[illegible]
Sec. of State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Treas.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Att'y. Gen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. P. Ins'n.	J. G. McMynn.	L. C. Draper.	[illegible]
Bk. Com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. Com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

More Fraudulent Returns Rejected—Second Proclamation from Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton.

Vote of the Territory—The Constitutional Convention.

From the Lecompton National Democrat, Oct. 22.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

LECOMPTON, Oct. 22, 1857.

Since our Proclamation of the 19th inst., respecting the so-called election returns from the Oxford Precinct in Johnson County, another very similar case has been presented for our official action. It is that of pretended returns from [illegible] precincts in McGee County, in this Territory, purporting an aggregate of more than twelve hundred votes. This county is located in the extreme southern portion of Kansas, is constituted from the lands of the Cherokee Indians which are not yet open to pre-emption or settlement, and is consequently one of the most sparsely populated counties of the Territory, containing less than one hundred qualified voters, and giving last June but fourteen votes for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Indeed, all persons actually acquainted with the number of the population of the county, [illegible] derision the huge vote pretended to have been given there. Our information also excludes the idea that there was any incursion of voters from the adjoining State of Missouri, whose people do not seem to have interfered with the recent election, and it is quite evident that no such vote as is presented in these pretended returns was given at the late election in this county.

It is not, however, on the ground above stated that we reject these pretended returns; but, though confident that no such vote was given or even any [illegible] part of it, we are induced by such considerations to give these alleged returns the most rigid scrutiny, in order to ascertain whether they are genuine, legal and valid.

From intrinsic evidence on the face of these papers, we are convinced they are not genuine, but simulated and fictitious. Besides, they present no evidence that the oath, required by our statutes, was administered to the clerks or judges of the election, to secure from each and all of them the "impartial discharge of their duties according to law."

But in addition to these grounds of decision against the legality and validity of these pretended returns, there is yet a more conclusive reason which constrains us not to count them. While the names of the voters, and of the candidates, all appear to be entered on the lists, not one of the offices is designated for which the candidates respectively were intended to be designated. We cannot determine, therefore, from the face of these papers, for what office any one of the candidates was supported. The uniformity in this particular of these pretended returns from three separate and distant precincts, especially as the forms are not made up in the same handwriting, nor (with certain exceptions which only add force to the argument) on the same kind of paper, renders with other circumstances conclusive to our minds the conviction, that they are, as above stated, fictitious and simulated. It is most extraordinary also that not a single vote appears to have been given by any county officers.

In rejecting these papers, we do not go behind the returns, because no legal or valid returns were made. Neither in the former instance, nor in this, have we claimed the power to judge of the qualifications of voters, and to exclude votes deemed to be illegal. What constitutes a return, is defined by the Territorial statutes; and to reject a paper as spurious, informal, or because, in points of vital importance, it deviates from the requisitions of the law, and therefore is not a return, in legal parlance, is not going behind the returns, as we have been unjustly charged with doing.

If these papers, (like those from the Oxford precinct,) would increase, by nearly twelve hundred, the apparent vote for the candidates of our party, although the offices are not named, our obligation is none the less paramount to reject them as we now do, as spurious and illegal. An election secured through our sanction, by frauds so monstrous, would be more fatal to our party than any defeat, however disastrous. We deem it our duty to state that, according to our information, some, if not all the candidates, who, it was supposed, might claim their election by these frauds, have refused to accept any advantage under them.

These disreputable attempts to destroy the elective franchise, and all popular government which is based upon it, and to subject us to the [illegible] of rejecting such papers, or rendering ourselves accomplices in the fraud, by giving it our official sanction and sanction, will meet, we doubt not, the reprobation of honest men of all parties in this Territory, and throughout the Union. The [illegible] dangerous excitement produced in this Territory by these enormous frauds has rendered imperative upon us, in this public official manner, to announce our decision in regard to them, believing that an impartial course of action on our part will tend to restore peace and harmony to the agitated and distracted people.

If instead of relying upon these papers as authentic returns, it is sought to show the fact that the results are spurious and simulated, we cannot doubt that Congress, upon the question of admitting the delegate, would, by an appropriate Committee of one or both houses dispatched to this Territory, and clothed with authority to send for persons and papers, inquire fully into these transactions in order that the perpetrators of such enormities, and all their accomplices and confederates, may be exposed and punished. In the meantime, we shall cause to be published at an early day a complete list of the names of these pretended voters, that the people of this Territory, and especially, of the localities to which these frauds were perpetrated, may visit them with appropriate condemnation. As these pretended voters are alleged to have come in large bodies from Missouri, under claim of settlements on the Indian reservations, and as we have ascertained that this allegation is unfounded in fact, we deem it a duty to the people of Missouri, in order to prevent unjust prejudice against them in this Territory, and throughout the Union, with all its evil consequences, to give them the means, by publishing these lists of fictitious names, to exonerate themselves from such unfounded accusations.

R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

FRED. P. STANTON, Secretary.

RETURNS OF THE ELECTION—VOTE FOR DELEGATE.

Below we publish the returns of the election, as far as received, with the addition of Leavenworth County, the whole of which vote has not been received at the Secretary's office.

These returns comprise the vote of all the counties as far as received, some of which will have to be deducted from several counties on account of illegal returns, and others on account of illegal practices.

When corrected, the whole vote of the Territory will probably fall short of 13,000.

	Parrott.	Ransom.
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doniphan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nemaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown (2 precincts)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pottowatomie, (1 precinct)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shawnee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richardson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wise and Breckinridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bourbon	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dorn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allen, Hunter, Wilson, Woodson—(Allen)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwood and Godfrey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison and Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lykins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Part Fourth, Council.—Clay, Dickinson, and Washington. Arapahoe not included in apportionment, and unorganized.

Deducting from the aggregate Democratic vote the fraudulent returns from McGee County, rejected by Gov. WALKER, the vote of RANSOM is reduced to 3,661—making a majority for PARROTT of 3,601.

The Lecompton Democratic conclave call for a mass meeting of the citizens of the Territory who approve of the action of Gov. WALKER—to be held at Lecompton on Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Constitutional Convention met at Lecompton on the 19th, as has been already stated, but without a quorum present, and continued in session until the 2[illegible], when it proceeded to the election of a Clerk. C. J. MCILVAINE was chosen.

A Tempest in a Teapot.

From the [illegible]

On the evening succeeding the proclamation against the Oxford [illegible] a meeting [illegible] the Governor. We [illegible] mere spectators [illegible] lar capacity. We can [illegible] that the [illegible] after all the drumming and preparation with which that mighty [illegible] little crowd who have got into the Oxford [illegible] composed to a considerable extent of the [illegible] or beneficiaries in that extraordinary [illegible]. Of the twenty participants [illegible] proceedings, perhaps [illegible] dispute the [illegible] Governor WALKER [illegible] Strange that so absurd a [illegible] Inaugural of May last [illegible] the uniformly advocated [illegible] tion, provided they would submit [illegible] vote of the people, and this is now his [illegible]

Submission of the Kansas Constitution to the People.

From the Philadelphia (Forney's) Press.

The Northern Democracy, and, we believe, the great masses of the party everywhere, maintain that any Constitution which shall be framed by the sitting Convention in Kansas, *shall be referred, for approval or rejection, to the honest vote of the people.* No party can stand on any other platform. It is the honest way, the right way, and the only way left, by which we can manage territorial affairs, North or South. Opposition to it is opposition to our whole scheme of local government—to the theory, practice, and tradition of our countrymen—to the declarations of the Democratic Party, its men and its candidates. Col. [illegible] and Senator [illegible] have no more power to [illegible] law of American politics than to reverse the laws of gravitation. It involves a principle which [illegible] and controls our affairs, independent of Federal institutions. It is simply the right of the people to govern themselves. To question this right is [illegible] absurd; to attempt its overthrow for the accomplishment of ulterior purposes, must be regarded [illegible] a sacrifice of principle and an abandonment of the great doctrines of our Democratic system. There [illegible] glad to see, but one Democratic Representative in Congress from the free States who [illegible] to make the Convention of Kansas [illegible] the people of Kansas in the matter of [illegible] the Constitution to popular vote. In the [illegible] the Richmond Enquirer, the organ of the Administration party in Virginia, is unreserved in declaring that the people are the controlling power, and that the action of the Convention should go to [illegible] rejection or confirmation. This principle [illegible] and those who resist it must take the consequences.

[illegible] appeals to the people interested, and will ever insist, that *they shall settle for themselves the question of the recognition or rejection of Slavery* in [illegible]—and we are confident that the party in the [illegible] appeals to any other tribunals not to [illegible] upon the question of Slavery, but to establish that institution in defiance of the will of the majority, is very small indeed.

Parade of the Unemployed—Meeting in the Park.—Between one and two thousand of the unemployed laborers of the City met yesterday morning and paraded the streets, headed by a man with a drum, and another with a banner on which was written:

WORK—ARBEIT.

After passing in front of the principal newspaper offices, they proceeded to the Park, and from the steps of the City Hall made speeches to each other, some of them threatening the City with bloodiest vengeance if a single child should starve during the Winter in consequence of the scarcity of employment. The first speaker expressed the opinion that it were better a thousand should perish by the sword than that one should die by starvation; and he concluded with an intimation, that if an instance of starvation should occur, the sword should find immediately a thousand victims. Subsequently, there was a modification of tone. From the sword and dire results from its use in the hands of a hungry man, they came to threatening the various political parties with their combined opposition. One gentleman gave his view of the several political organizations and arrived at the conclusion that there was nothing to expect from any of them—except the Democratic Party, and therefore he advised them to "Go the entire Democratic State Ticket." When this had been said, the object of the parade and gathering in the Park seemed to have been attained, for nothing further was attempted. The excitement was confined to the speakers almost exclusively. Those who were not prepared with addresses were orderly, and did not appear unusually interested. They had nothing else to do, and seemed to think they might as well stand there as anywhere else.

Fires.

Fire in West Forty-first-street.—Narrow Escape of a Woman and Child.—At a quarter to 6 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the frame building No. 59 West Forty-first-street, occupied on the first and second floors by Mr. Frederick Schmider as a lager bier saloon and concert hall. Mr. Schmider's stock of lager bier and other liquors, and the fixtures of his concert-room were entirely destroyed. His loss was $1,500, on which there is an insurance of $1,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Brown and a young child, who occupied a room on the fourth floor as a sleeping apartment, had a narrow escape. The fire had made such headway [illegible] that the only way of reaching them was by a ladder. Frank Ryan and [illegible], of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, rushed to their rescue and were successful in bringing them safely from their perilous position. Dr. R. Nixson owned the building. His loss was $3,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

Fire in Eighth-avenue.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the hat, cap and gentlemen's furnishing store No. 667 Eighth-avenue, kept by Mr. [illegible]. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before much damage was done, the loss being only $500, which is covered by insurance of $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company on the stock, and $200 on the furniture.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts. In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of Men's and Boys' Garments from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash. In the Custom Department they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—For Cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

TO PRUDENT PEOPLE. [illegible] can purchase for cash, at [illegible] per cent BELOW COST, Any article from the following stock, which is all in the NEWEST STYLES, [illegible] wear. $60,000 worth of ladies' Furs. [illegible] $7,000 Boys' Hats and Caps. $4,000 [illegible] Hats. [illegible] Fur and Hat Warehouse, No. 214 Broadway.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND OVERSHOES. $50,000 worth of BOOTS AND SHOES, AT RETAIL, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, Gentlemen's Sizes. Just received and genuine. 65 Cents. A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES, UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and [illegible] that a discriminating public were bestowing their [illegible] to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their [illegible] an extensive ware and sales room on [illegible] No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the [illegible]. This enlargement of wareroom room, with [illegible] extensive enlargement of their factory, will [illegible] the subscribers to keep on hand, at all times a [illegible] of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other [illegible]. Particular attention will be [illegible] safes for private families to match [illegible] for the security of plate and jewelry [illegible] are invited to call and examine for [illegible]. Also, will keep on hand and make to order, [illegible] vault doors and bank vaults. [illegible] patent powder-proof locks for bank or store doors. [illegible] patent permutation bank lock, and Crygler's patent [illegible] lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857. [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPERIOR HEAVY-MADE SHIRTS. SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low price. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

FLORENCE—GLEASON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, OSCAR FLORENCE to Miss THEODOSIA, daughter of the late Elijah Gleason, Esq., all of this City.

KOLLMEYER—ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, ALFRED H. KOLLMEYER to Miss JOSEPHINE A. ACKERMAN, both of this City.

KIMBALL—[illegible].—On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Miss HETTY R., daughter of O. E. [illegible], to JAMES H. KIMBALL, Engineer U. S. A.

DAVY—MCBREARTY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 1, in St. James' Cathedral, PATRICK DAVY to Miss MARY ANN MCBREARTY.

WILLIAMSON—PEIRCE.—In Bangor, Me., on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Geo. B. Little, Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, of Belfast, Me., to Miss ADA H., daughter of Waldo T. Peirce, Esq., of Bangor.

DIED.

OGILBY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, CAROLINE LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq.

The friends of the family, and of the late Dr. Ogilby, and Rev. F. Ogilby, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

MASTERSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 1, after a short illness, PATRICK MASTERSON, late contractor, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company No. 22, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 36th-st. and Broadway, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

STRATTON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 2, CATHARINE STRATTON, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Broadway and 49th-st., Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CHILDS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 2, of croup, HATTIE ESTELLE, youngest daughter of Chas. M. and Augusta Childs, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 4th inst., from No. 9 East 27th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SWAYZE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM SWAYZE, in the 25th year of his age.

Friends of the family, and of his uncle, Abraham Wyckoff, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 Summit-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

WHITTINGHAM.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 1, Mrs. CORNELIA A. WHITTINGHAM, aged 48 years, 1 months and 3 days.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TRAIN.—At Milford, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, ANNIE E., only daughter of Rev. A. M. and Lucia L. Train.

SMITH.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday evening, Oct. 31, Ex-Alderman ISAAC S. SMITH, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William S. and George W., and his brothers, Frederick B. Smith and Albert Ayres, are requested to attend his funeral, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his sons, No. 114 Christopher-st., New-York. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE SUPERB Photographs of M. B. BRADY will be sold at half their former price. The reduction is due partly to the enhanced value of money, but principally to the introduction of a process which materially diminishes the cost of their production.

FULL-LENGTH—LIFE SIZES. Photographed on Canvas and finished in Oil. They are similar in appearance, although more accurate resemblances, than ordinary oil-paintings.

MEDALLION—LIFE SIZES. Finished in oil at $30 each. They have hitherto been sold at $60. Copies from Daguerreotypes in this style present the perfect effect of life, and the result is of course permanent. Those who possess fading portraits of deceased friends, may rely upon obtaining accurate portraits of life size, finished in a manner which assures durability.

LIFE SIZES, IN CRAYON. A new style of Portrait just introduced. They blend the delicacy of the Crayon Sketch with the vigorous effect of the Photograph in a remarkable degree. They are sold at from $20 to $50.

CRAYON VIGNETTES, suited to the portrayal of ladies or children, are also a new feature in Photography. A sitting for either of the above styles occupies but three seconds.

LARGE GROUPS Of FAMILIES or FRIENDS are taken almost instantaneously, and may be made of any desired size. Taken by the new process, groups are free from the crude severity which usually characterizes those made by the Camera. Twenty or thirty persons may be portrayed at once perfectly. The result may be finished in oil or water colors, and is susceptible of the most elaborate artistic finish. The ease and simplicity with which they are made render them comparatively inexpensive. Portraits of an entire family may be obtained by this method at little more than the cost of a single picture.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH. The most exquisite and elaborate product of the Camera, is made at BRADY'S GALLERY ONLY. Copies have heretofore been sold at $60, $50 and $40. They are now offered at $30, $25 and $20.

No successful imitation of this celebrated Picture has yet been made. It is an unique feature in Photography—its most perfect and successful application thus far.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN WATER COLORS Possess, in addition to their fidelity as likenesses, the brilliant artistic effect of water-color sketches. Those exhibited by Mr. Brady are pronounced by recent visitors to European galleries superior to any similar works in Europe.

From twenty to thirty different styles of portraits are made at Brady's Gallery, adapted to every taste and designed to accommodate every pecuniary condition. The elaborate groups, in water and oil colors, range from $30 to $250 each; single portraits from $3 to $75. Where a large number of duplicates are required the price is diminished largely. Photographs suitable for interchange among classes or clubs are made at from $3 to $20 per dozen. Portraits, which a year since were sold at $40, may now be procured for $15.

The announcement of this reduction in price has had the effect of creating a demand which the resources of the establishment will be taxed to the utmost to supply. As the causes which necessitate this decline are in a measure transient, a partial resumption of the old prices will ultimately become necessary. Those, therefore, who design to take advantage of the opportunity which the present occasion offers, should do so at an early date.

THE COLLECTION Of specimen pictures has recently been enriched by numerous valuable additions; among these are portraits of Frezzolini, Vestvali, Charlotte Cushman, Charles Mathews, Thalberg, Brignoli, Juliana May, Mlle. Rolla, Miss Hosmer, the female sculptor, Page, Kaulbach, Church, Van Buren, Marcy, Benton, Pierce, Dickinson, Buchanan, Guthrie, N. P. Banks, R. J. Walker, Bryant, Bancroft, Willis, Halleck, Lowell, Curtis, Cozzens, Edgar A. Poe, Tuckerman, Henry C. Cary, Lord Macaulay, and minor celebrities without number. There are few persons of note in the country who are not represented in the collection.

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY, No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient for those occupied down town who desire portraits. It is in the vicinity of the Astor House, corner of Fulton-st.

THE UPPER GALLERY is No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING IN THE CITY AT RETAIL. THE LARGEST, Best and most fashionable stock of FINE CLOTHING ever offered to the public AT RETAIL. JAMES WILDE, Jr. & CO., No. 27 Park-place, and No. 24 Murray-st., Offer their splendid stock, Manufactured expressly for THE WHOLESALE TRADE, AT RETAIL FOR CASH, AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE! FOR 60 DAYS ONLY! RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS, All qualities, prices, and styles; BUSINESS COATS, A splendid assortment of all grades; VESTS, Fine velvet, silk and cashmere; DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS, in endless variety. JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO. No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS FOR CASH. The subscribers will positively offer their ENTIRE STOCK OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c., being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS. Also, [illegible] and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, [illegible] and [illegible] BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS, [illegible] and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED [illegible], CABINET and PADLOCKS, [illegible] for doors, windows and shutters, of every description. [illegible], BALDWIN & [illegible], No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch.

A CARD. In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost. Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us. The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES, For 65 cents. CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES, For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers. DRESSING ROBES, Costing $12 to $38, for $10 to $30. MORNING JACKETS For $5; cost $7 50 to $8. HALF-HOSE, Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 00 a dozen. ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES, costing $15 to import, for $10. SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES, from 25 cents upwards. ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES, selling at $2 25 now, for $1 00. FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS, cost $3 50 to import, for $2. A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each. One price, and for cash only. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION FOR CASH. RICH BRONZES, CLOCKS, AND PARIAN STATUARY, Just opened. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

$150,000 WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING AT RETAIL. THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK WE ARE NOW OFFERING AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES, WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE IN PLAIN FIGURES. WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS, WHICH WE WILL SELL BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO ORDER, AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY COMPETITION. SMITH BROTHERS, ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS, NOS. 1[illegible], 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION FOR CASH. CHANDELIERS, And every description of GAS FIXTURES. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

CASH NOTICE. TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS. D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 VESEY-ST., Are now selling off their superior stock of NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS, FOR SALE AT LESS THAN THE COST OF MANUFACTURING. COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION FOR CASH. FRENCH CHINA DINNER And TEA SETS, Both White and Decorated. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

FOR CASH. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH, AT VERY LOW PRICES, BY KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU, No. 99 Chamber-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY. CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK. All work warranted, *no extra charges*; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.* JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., Third block west of Broadway. P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION FOR CASH. ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, WINES, WAITERS, &c., E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

FURS. WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 174 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs AT RETAIL FOR CASH, For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufacture and warranted.

TREES AND PLANTS. The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS. McCORMACK & SIMPSON, On and after Monday, Nov. 2, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only. This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times. No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price. N. B.—The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide. ONE PRICE ONLY.

WE ARE DETERMINED That the New York public shall see that our prices for French China, cut and pressed Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware are but about one-half the customary rates. To this end we have placed in our show-windows many samples, with the prices attached in plain figures. We also publish a list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between *Houston and Bleecker sts.*

IF YOU WANT TO BE ASTONISHED, Just look at the show-windows of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, and see the prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. If you have money, (they don't want to see you unless you have,) give them a call.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the *Dry Goods* column of this paper. And then everybody should go and look at their goods.

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS. With a full assortment of Pistols, *Flasks*, and other sporting articles for sale at reduced prices at No. 19 Maiden-lane. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when the building will be dedicated to the uses of the Society, with appropriate exercises. Addresses are expected on this occasion from several members of the Society. Tickets will be issued to members only, and not transferable, and may be obtained at the Library. The Library and galleries will be opened to members and their families, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF CARPETS. Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of: MEDALLION WILTONS, VELVETS AND BRUSSELS, HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c. DOUGHTY & BROTHERS, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, Opposite the Park.

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. Now selling at retail AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH. ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 301 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. WHOLESALE STOCK of DRY GOODS AT RETAIL FOR CASH. INCREASED ATTRACTIONS! GREAT SALES CONTINUED. SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, In Chambers-st., returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their RETAIL STORE, NO. 376 BROADWAY, Corner of Worth-st. Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe, AT RETAIL, FOR CASH ONLY, at prices to correspond with the times. In addition to their elegant stock of SILKS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES A QUILLE, and ROBES A VOLANTS, FLANNELS, MOURNING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, EVENING DRESSES, FINE FRENCH PRINTS, LINENS, LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., SHAWLS and SCARFS, IN GREAT VARIETY, &c., &c., &c. They will be able to offer THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES in rapid succession, as soon as received. BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety. MISSES', 62½ cents a pair. LADIES', 75 cents a pair. GENTS', 87½ cents a pair. Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO CASH BUYERS. DRY GOODS FOR CASH. THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE UNION. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Nos. 32 and 34 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., are offering THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, PRINTS, DE LAINES, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c., ALL FOR CASH, at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK, At No. 361 Broadway. Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS, For Cash only, At prices totally regardless of original cost.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

1,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks	$3 00 each.
500 Superior Cloth Cloaks	4 50 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks	6 00 each.
450 Very handsome Cloaks	8 00 each.
800 Excellent Black Cloth Circulars	8 00 each.
500 Very Superior Black Cloth Circulars	10 00 each.
600 Superfine Black Cloth Circulars	12 00 each.
300 Black Lyons Velvet Cloaks	25 00 each.
250 Very Superior Velvet Cloaks	30 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Bordered Stella Shawls	4 50 each.
2,000 Beautiful New Style Stella Shawls	5 00 each.
1,000 Extra Superior Stella Shawls	6 50 each.
800 Very Rich Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
900 Very Rich Stella Shawls	10 00 each.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT Is replete with every novelty, and as a quotation of prices in this particular branch is calculated to mislead, suffice it to say that the entire stock will be reduced to about two-thirds their original cost. 1,000 yards of Black and Gray Cloaking Cloths. 100 cartons of rich Trimmings and Galloons. 25 cartons of Guipure Lace. 12 cartons rich Broché Fringes. 50 pieces rich Black Silks. 20 pieces Black Lyons Velvets. THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS UP STAIRS Will be exclusively set apart for the sale of MATERIALS BY THE YARD, So that ladies, desiring to economize, can purchase their own materials, and make up, or get made, their own Cloaks at a considerable saving. Now on sale at BULPIN'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

475 BROADWAY. BARGAINS ON OUR CENTRE TABLES. 500 French beaver cloaks, at $3 50. 500 French Beaver cloaks, at $4 50. 200 3-4 rich all-silk chenille shawls, at $5 each. 100 pieces black, gray and brown ladies' cloth, imported for cloaks, but admirably adapted for dresses and basques, at $1 per yard. Ladies will appreciate the greatly superior value of these goods on examination. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY. SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS. Ladies who desire to economize, by buying good articles, are invited to examine the SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND FURS, With which our immense establishment is filled. Our stock is all new, of sterling quality, and characterized by novelty and elegance, and the great reduction in prices will be at once perceived and appreciated by our customers. CHARLES STREET & Co., No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 313 BROADWAY. GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES AND SUSPENDERS. The entire stock of an Importer and Manufacturer for sale at retail, at twenty per cent less than wholesale prices. This stock of goods is the finest and best in the City. CHARLES LUM.

COLORED VELVETS—COLORED VELVETS. YARD-WIDE LYONS VELVETS, $4 PER YARD. A great bargain. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

$2[illegible]0,000—GREAT SALE!!! FOR THIRTY DAYS, AT OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st. My entire stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING Selling off at auction prices, And lower than any Wholesale House. All kinds of money taken. Open until 9 P. M.; Saturdays up to 11 P. M. THEO. H. B. DEGROOT.

DAMAGED GOODS—SALE CONTINUED.—Blankets, broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, black silks, merinos, poplins, Irish linens, table cloths, [illegible] by WM. MATHEWS, No. 94 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

RESULT OF THE PANIC. IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF THE LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY. $600,000 WORTH OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL FOR CASH, 20 PER CENT BELOW COST, AT THE STORE OF MESSRS. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST., ON MONDAY, NOV. 2. THE PEREMPTORY DEMAND FOR THIS GREAT SACRIFICE IS APPARENT TO ALL. And the determination of the owners is to turn it into CASH, IN THE SHORTEST TIME, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST. Among the leading articles of THIS IMMENSE STOCK, The Ladies will find Rich Broche Shawls, Rich Stella Shawls, (Chenille Borders,) Rich Plain and Fancy Silks, Rich Robes a Volante, Rich French Merinos, (Lupins,) Rich Ducal Plaids, Rich Paramattas, (extra wide,) Rich Satin De Laines, Rich All-Wool De Laines, (Ombree Stripes,) Rich Valencia Plaids, Rich French Prints, Robes, &c., [illegible] Fancy Plaids, &c., &c. The Department of Housekeepers' Goods is of especial interest to every Housekeeper, as it contains a full assortment. Pure Irish Linen of every description, Linen Damask, of all widths, Linen Sheetings, Linen Towelings, Linen Pillow-Casings, Linen Napkins, &c., &c., &c. In Domestic Cottons There is no superior market in the City. Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Shirting, Canton Flannels, &c., &c., of every width. Paris Whitney Blankets, Shakers' Flannels, Marseilles Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c. Terms strictly Cash. One Price and no Abatement. With a Positive Reduction Of 20 per cent. On the Original Cost. Country Merchants, with Cash, Can Assort their Stock 25 per cent. lower than at any other house in the City.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK RETAILED AT Half the cost of Importation. The extensive stock of a large SILK IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE, Consisting of BONNET SILKS, EVENING DRESS SILKS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, Together with a lot of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming Holidays, will be open for exhibition on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at the New Store, No. 415 BROADWAY, Cozzens's Hotel, Where will be found the most extensive assortment of goods of the above description, and at the lowest prices ever offered at retail in the city. Ladies of the city and country will do well to examine this stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. The prices are plainly marked on all, and may be seen at a glance on examination. Remember, No. 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., Cozzens's Hotel. D. R. JAMES, Superintendent.

FURS, FURS, FURS. GREAT SACRIFICE. $100,000 WORTH OF LADIES' FANCY FURS, To be sold 20 per cent. Below cost, at retail. In consequence of the DEATH OF J. H. HARLEY, WHITE & BIRD will carry on the business at the late stand, No. 28 Maiden-lane. Ladies' and gentlemen's Furs To be sold Regardless of price. WHITE & BIRD, No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly And Brussels Laces, Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes, Figured Velvets in great variety, Colored Fringes of various descriptions, All at a Reduction of 50 per cent., By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS. RAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard. FRENCH MERINOS 70c. per yard. Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard. Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard. 6-4 VALENCIAS only 2s. 6d. per yard. Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price. The above is but a small specimen OF THE GREAT REDUCTION Made upon our entire stock, Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS. We will offer on Monday, ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH. Usually sold at $3 50 each. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS. Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard. Welsh Flannels, all widths. Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard. Super Heavy Beavers, $2 50. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, At 50 per cent. less than cost. Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock, And continue through the week, at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS. EMBROIDERIES. Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

OUR LIST OF PRICES For White and *Decorated* French China, English Ironstone China, Cut and Engraved Table Glass, Gas-Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery:

White French China Dinner Sets, 148 pieces	$26 00
Gilt-edged French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	45 00
Fancy and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	47 00
Gilt-edged French China Tea Sets, new style, 44 pieces	5 55
Fancy and Gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 30
White French China Soup Tureens	3 25
White French China Fruit Baskets	65
English Iron-stone China Dinner Sets, 157 pieces	16 00
English Iron-stone China Toilet Sets	2 25
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 35
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen	45
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $120, at	60 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $75, at	35 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $35, at	22 00
Bedroom Folding-Brackets, two joints, at	75
Hall-Brackets	50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	12 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	10 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 00
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 50
Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Ivory-handled Table Knives, Sheffield make, the dozen	4 50

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! $250,000 worth of VALUABLE FURS, The entire Wholesale Stock of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO. AT RETAIL THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,) At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway. SABLE AND MINK SETS, FITCH AND STONE MARTEN, ROCK MARTEN, AND FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX. SLEIGH ROBES, GENTLEMEN'S COATS, GLOVES AND COLLARS. And a large variety of every description, all of which are [illegible] reduced below wholesale [illegible]. J. D. PHILLIPS & CO. [illegible] Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

$[illegible] WORTH OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, To be Sold [illegible]. SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of their Stock of [illegible]. CURTAINS OF BROCATEL, TAPESTRY REPS, PLAIN REPS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS, Made and put up at prices to suit the times. They would especially call attention to their select Stock of PAPER HANGINGS. Wishing to keep their WORKMEN EMPLOYED during the Winter they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES. Their Stock of WINDOW SHADES comprises every variety and style, which must be CLOSED OUT before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, Without regard to cost. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES AND FIXTURES, 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH, At Nos. 22 and 24 Vesey-st., Corner of Church. This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered AT PRIVATE SALE, to cash buyers, at LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES. This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Silks,
Shawls,	Sheetings,	Hosiery,
Prints,	Dress Goods,	White Goods,
Linens,	Yankee Notions,	

And all the usual variety, which will be sold at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN E. MAHONEY, Assignee of [illegible].

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, REDUCTION OF PRICES. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway, offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of LINENS, QUILTS, DAMASK NAPKINS AND CLOTHS, AT RETAIL, FOR CASH, AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS, of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, of equally reduced prices.

JAMES A. HEARN, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES Greatly below cost. CLOAKS, all new styles, 25 per cent. reduction. SILKS, an elegant assortment, REAL LACES, of all kinds. SHAWLS, in great variety, 30 per cent. under cost. IRISH POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS and ALL DRESS GOODS At enormous reduction. Linens, hosiery and other staple goods, greatly reduced.

DRESS GOODS. BOOTH & TUTTLE offer their large and seasonable stock of DRESS GOODS for cash or short credit, to Dealers only, at prices which will enable their Customers to defy the unusual competition to which they are now subjected. Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

FURS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE PRESSURE. GENIN OPENS THE FUR SEASON, THIS DAY, At the Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sumptuous Mantles, Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Royal Ermine, Stone Marten, *Fitch*, Squirrel, French Sable, Rock Marten, &c., &c. Prices regulated by the economy which the times demand, and not by the cost of the articles.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. ROBERT RAIT & CO. No. 301 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their RICH AND VARIED STOCK OF SILKS, At 20 Per Cent. Under Price. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner of Canal and Mercer.

SILK VELVETS! All widths and qualities, AT 50 PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner of Canal and Mercer.

MANTILLAS AND TALMAS. PARIS EMBROIDERED, untrimmed, $15 and $25, worth double. PARIS EMBROIDERED, trimmed, at $30 and upwards. These goods will be found the cheapest and most desirable ever offered. ALSO. A rich and varied assortment of all other Desirable Cloaks. Also, MANY NOVELTIES, TO BE SOLD AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner of Canal and Mercer.

EVENING CLOAKS, NEW PARIS STYLES, At $10. These goods are confined to our house. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner of Canal and Mercer.

1,000 ALL-WOOL SHAWLS! At $5, worth $8. ALSO, BROCHE, SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS, Much under price. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner of Canal and Mercer.

FRENCH VALENCIAS, AT 50 CENTS. Reduced from $1 50. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner of Canal and Mercer.

REAL FRENCH MERINOS, Two Cases at 50 cents. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner of Canal and Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Bought under the present pressure, for sale AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner of Canal and Mercer.

FINE 4-4 LINENS, AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES. OTHER HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, proportionably low. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner of Canal and Mercer.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOV. 4, 1857, At 11 o'clock A. M., SALOMON KOHNSTAMM Will offer for sale, through MESSRS. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 115 Broadway, ON A CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS, A large and very attractive assortment of CHENILLE and BROCHE SHAWLS, of choice style and recent importation. Also an elegant assortment of DRESS GOODS, of latest style, and a large line of BLACK and FANCY SILKS.

$150,000 WORTH OF MOURNING GOODS, AT A SACRIFICE. Varying from 20 to 50 per cent. below cost of importation. CALL AND EXAMINE! N. B.—Best French Kid Gloves, 4s. per pair. W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT THE GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS, NO. 551 BROADWAY, 50 per cent. below cost of importation. 3 cases double width Shepherd Plaids, 25 cents. W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!! Twenty-five per cent. below cost of importation. W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation. 4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at [illegible]. 2,500 yards of super French, at [illegible]. 2,000 yards of black beavers, at [illegible]. 1,000 yards of extra fine, at [illegible]. Also, [illegible]. [illegible] cloak and basque patterns, [illegible]. [illegible] these goods very desirable. [illegible] HILLS & CO., [illegible] up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—McEWING & SNYDER, No. [illegible], determined to offer the balance of their stock of [illegible], collars, neck-ties, &c., at retail. [illegible] shirts, $1 to $1 [illegible]; [illegible] riety, 75c. to $1 [illegible]; silk neck-ties for 30c., [illegible] ties for 40c., [illegible] 50c., retail price [illegible] own manufacture [illegible] trade. [illegible] prices.

E. M. HUBBARD & CO., [illegible] New-York, have just received from Paris a beautiful assortment of [illegible] of the latest [illegible].

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Secretary of State, JAMES O. PUTNAM.

For Comptroller, NATHANIEL S. BENTON.

For Attorney-General, HENRY E. ROSE.

For State Engineer and Surveyor, ROSWELL GRAVES.

For State Treasurer, LYMAN ODELL.

For Canal Commissioner, [illegible]

For Inspector of State Prisons, JOHN H. [illegible]

For Justices of the Superior Court, [illegible] LUMAN SHERWOOD.

For Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, WILLIAM H. [illegible]

For Justice of the Marine Court, WILLIAM H. BROWNE.

For Surrogate, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

For Recorder, ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

For Register, JAMES H. WELSH.

For District-Attorney, DANIEL ULLMAN.

By order of ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
F. C. WAGNER, THOS. McKNIGHT, } Vice Chairmen.
C. E. [illegible], J. L. [illegible] } Secretaries.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE. REGULAR NOMINATION. For member of Assembly—JOHN B. STEVENS.

FOR SURROGATE, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Xth, XIIth, XIIIth and XVIIth WARDS. The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst., and unanimously nominated SMITH ELY, Jr., of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator. NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman. [illegible] and J. [illegible], Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT. REPUBLICAN AND AMERICAN NOMINATION. For Assembly—CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Regular Nomination, THOMAS McKNIGHT.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTION DAY, NOV. 3.—The head-quarters will be at No. 100 Elm-st., corner Walker, where the entire ticket may be procured. The tickets for the several Ward districts may also be had at the following places, selected by the Association, from sunrise to sunset on the day of election:
District 1 and 2—The store No. 36 Centre-st.
District 3—The store No. 136 Leonard-st.
District 4 and 5—The store No. 475 Pearl-st.
District 6—The store No. 174 Chatham-st.
District 7—The store No. 24½ Elm-st.
District 8—The store No. 175 Canal-st.
By order of the Association. OWEN W. BRENNAN, President. [illegible] Vice-Presidents. [illegible] Treasurer. [illegible] Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A Resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a Reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally, or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the coming Election to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[illegible] DISTRICT [illegible] addressed, "To Colored voters," [illegible] unauthorized by myself or my friends, and is a fraud [illegible] J. B. VARNUM.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Democratic Republican Regular Nomination for Member of Assembly, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH. MOSES D. GALE, Chairman. [illegible], Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the XVth and XVIth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—CANDIDATE for Assembly, JOHN W. CHANLER.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MERCHANTS WANTING A SAFE INVESTMENT.—For sale, 60 choice lots in the 1st Ward of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., commanding a fine view of the Lake and Bay. These lots are situated on an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above the level of the Lake, and are now coming into market for first-class residences. There is no city in the West that has increased more steadily for ten years, or has a better basis for a continued growth than Milwaukee. Without any railroad facilities, until within the last three years, its population has increased from 7,000 in 1845, to 60,000 in 1857. With its present railroad advantages, and enjoying the best harbor on the Lake, its future growth may be judged of. If preferred by the purchaser, a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods at market prices would be taken as part payment in lieu of cash, to the amount of $25,000 to $30,000. Balance in payments of one, two and three years, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. Title to the above property indisputable. For further particulars, address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,391, Cincinnati Post-Office.

FOR SALE—IN EAST NEW-YORK, TWO LOTS ON Van Sicklen-av., distant 100 feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Baltic and Van Sicklen-avs., known on map as Nos. 918 and 920, each lot 25x100. Apply to Mr. TERNAN, No. 186 Mott-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE real estate property, situated in the business centre of one of the most flourishing Western cities, (rented $2,000,) will be exchanged for City property or a good country seat. CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE well located in this City, and at fair prices, will be sold for bank stocks at par, in amounts to suit, from two to fifty thousand dollars. WM. J. BURRITT, No. 15 Wall-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front House No. 222 Lexington-av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LOCATE IN the City as a physician, wishes to rent an unfurnished basement room for an office in some street, say from 20th to 30th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. The small front room of an English basement house preferred. Any respectable family having such a room to dispose of will please address a line to SURGEON, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MODERATE SIZED house in the upper part of the City. English basement preferred. Address, with terms, Box No. 2,6[illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, BEtween Washington and Union squares, and Broadway and 6th-av., for six months. Address W., Box No. 2,710 Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

J. & R. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and [illegible] receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, [illegible] penknives, chess and backgammon [illegible] and all articles usually kept by the trade. [illegible] PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low [illegible] Country merchants invited [illegible]

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. [illegible]) [illegible] blank-book [illegible] A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

KEROSENE OILS AT NO. 60 BEAVER-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute, At Claverack, N. Y. [illegible] a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND. [illegible] will open its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which [illegible] for the cultivation of [illegible] Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for completing a thorough academic education afforded. [illegible] W. JONES receives applications [illegible] and circulars are mailed, or may be had from [illegible] WILLIAMS, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address G. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 1. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 8 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. [illegible] and at RANDOLPH'S book-store, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE W. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 932 Broadway, entrance in 22d-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS AND CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals; the healthiest place in New-England; instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior, and terms moderate. Three or four more young gentlemen will be received in the institution. Address the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, No. 30 Nassau-st.

$1—FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Classes commenced This Day at 11 A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. for ladies—4 and 8 o'clock P. M. for gentlemen. New pupils received daily this week. Book-keeping day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

$25 COURSE FOR $10.—DOLBEAR'S COMmercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. Evening lessons. By securing seats this week, gentlemen may have a $25 private course in book-keeping for only $10, and be qualified for business before Christmas. Writing, $5. Four seats vacant.

PARENTS AND OTHERS CAN OBTAIN gratuitously circulars and full particulars of the best schools. Principals supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with desirable positions. Teachers wanted: a gentleman to teach English book-keeping, history, &c.; one as principal of a school, salary $700. Also, other teachers wanted. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 132 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 920 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 11, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn.—E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17, No. 4 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] offers to parents good facilities for the [illegible] J. H. TYNG.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GEN[illegible]

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 263 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY EXPErienced in tuition desires a reëngagement; she is fully competent to instruct advanced pupils in music, French acquired on the Continent, drawing, Spanish and the usual English branches. Address S. A. U., at Mrs. PEARSON'S music store, No. 78 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF SOME EXperience in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation as resident or visiting governess in a private family, or would go as companion; City references given. Address M. S., *Times* office, for a week.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-School in this City, a resident English or Scotch governess. One who can teach the English branches thoroughly. One who understands French will be preferred. Apply at No. 36 Union-square.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

DANCING.

ASSEMBLIES AT A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academies will commence in Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, on Monday, Nov. 2; in New-York, No. 806 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 4. To be continued weekly during the season. For ladies and gentlemen who can dance, but desirous of learning the Lancer Quadrille, German Cotillion, Polish Masurka, and other newer dances, these Assemblies afford excellent opportunities, being at the same time useful as well as economical evening amusements. For terms, &c., send for Circular.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S CLASSES FOR dancing, &c., are open at No. 54 East 13th-st. Pupils can commence at any time. On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½ in the afternoon for ladies, and 7½ in the evening for gentlemen. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ P. M. for misses and masters. All the dances and quadrilles taught in the first quarter. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 60 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS. BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS, With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT AND RICHLY-CARVED double-round 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, finished in the style of Louis XIV, with four round corners, back same as front, most elaborately inlaid with real pearl work of merit, triple mouldings all round, rich and costly carved legs, with grapes, fruit and vines on four corners, rich solid pearl keys; made to order by one of the best makers of this City; is a drawing-room grand over-strung bass, and in tone is one of richness and power seldom met with, and can be fully tested in every way; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano; new two months ago, and fully warranted. Price only $300, cost $800, box for shipping, &c., included. Apply at No. 676 4th-av., near Crystal Palace, New-York City, four days, from 7½ A. M. till 8½ P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash buyer.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments at their Manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. H. FELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 333 Broadway. H. WATERS.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. IMPORTANT NOTICE. In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY Nov. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern,
$1,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds, of 1883.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
72 shares American Guano Company .... $100 each
40 shares Grocers Steam Sugar Refining Co ... $100 each
40 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co ... $50 each
10 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co ... $50 each
10 shares Bridgeport Fire Insurance Co ... $100 each
20 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co ... $50 each
Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Special sales TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Next regular sale THURSDAY. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

ROBERT W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, with the entire contents of the magnificently furnished residence No. 152 [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The above costly furniture and works of art, embracing a rare and valuable collection of oil-paintings, will be sold TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the sale of which will be without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold without any regard to its value, for cash. Things to be removed immediately, for which purpose reliable cartmen will be in attendance to pack or ship the goods if desired. Deposits will be required of every purchaser. Catalogues will be at the house at 8 o'clock on morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of two imported French mantel mirrors, with ormolu mounted frames, very large and elegant; three splendid French-plate pier mirrors, cost $600 each; two full suites solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in three-colored silk brocade, with slip covers, made by Dixon, to order; one full suite covered in crimson velvet, two rich carved rosewood etageres, with statuary tops, corner etageres, with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, tapestry, velvet and Wilton carpets, magnificent China vases and statuary, embracing Painting and Music, Venus at the Bath, Paul and Virginia, the Seasons, Feast of Bacchus, &c.; also, a number of truly valuable paintings, richly framed; 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover; silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, French secretary.

DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, washstands, French armoires, two secretary bookcases, conversation chairs, mirrors, clocks, French shades, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, rich silver ware, cut glass, silver and ivory cutlery, rich China, &c., with a great variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and second-hand furniture not mentioned. Commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., superb private collection of pictures, water colors, statuary, etc., the gallery of J. M. Burt, Esq., selected by him with great care during a series of years; most of them are works of the first American artists, and were painted to order. Among the pictures will be found a view of Vermont, by A. B. Durand; Coming Storm, by do.; a view among the Adirondack Mountains, by Kensett; Lake George, &c., with others by this artist; Mountain Scenery, by F. E. Church; Fall and Winter scenes, by [illegible]; superb head, by Elliott; several landscapes, by [illegible]; flights, groups, horses, etc., by Ranney; Harvest Scene, by T. Cole, purchased from the family; several very fine pictures by J. F. Cropsey; some fine landscapes, etc., by Wm. Hart, Boutelle, Doughty, Oddie, [illegible], J. H. Hill, George Inness, Nah', Wenderoth, Oertel, George Flagg, Coleman, J. M. Hart, Shattuck and Gifford. Also, works of great merit by Sidney B. Percey, Zwesbach; sketches by Leutz, Vandenburgh, Crebeel, Fragonard, Teniers, Moucheron, Robert of Brussels, Merlle, Luncret, Detrlecy, Wouters, Van Spandum, and others. Also, superb water-colors by Joshua Crystall, David Cox, Steinfield, Wandersford, Corbould, Roubotham, Varley, Prout, Cropsey, W. H. Pyne, Copley Fielding, A. Kauffman, Turner, Helf, and others. Also, a beautiful statue, in marble, of Cupids wrestling for the heart, by Delmedico, with a scagliola pedestal. The above choice collection can be examined, as above, one week before the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 79 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 218 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement, is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, [illegible] spoons, [illegible] liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding, of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, comprising a very valuable assortment of the most costly Parisian fancy goods, just imported, and of the highest class, consisting of ebony and ormolu work-boxes (furnished) and dressing-cases, surprise and revolving cigar cases, gilt, ormolu and pearl trinket and jewel cases, ebony and rosewood watch-stands, bronzes, Parian statuary Berlin wire and fancy porte-monnaies, cigar cases, bisque figures, liquor and cordial cases, papier mache writing desks, portfolios, watch-stands, thermometers, work-boxes, jewel cases, inkstands, stationery cases, cabinets, very elegant, etc.

Also, a large and valuable assortment of real marble statuary, representing various subjects, just imported from Italy, together with beautiful marble, alabaster, Bardigilio yellow of Sunna vases, urns, ornaments, etc., of the latest styles. These and the above goods are well worthy of inspection, and will be ready one day before the sale.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK—Two beautiful gold watches, one full-jewelled chronometer lever, and one lady's watch, both first quality, and sold in consequence of the necessities of the owner. About 10,000 sugar-box shooks, in fine order, suitable for the West India market. Without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., at the warerooms of Messrs. D. J. & G. J. LEVY, No. 84 Warren-st. The above sale having been adjourned by injunction, will positively take place as above. Catalogues ready and goods on view this day. By order of B. J. HART, and H. MORRISSEN, Assignees.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock, at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., six elegant carved rosewood 7 and 7¼-octave piano-fortes, made by W. Lindemann & Son, to be sold without reserve, as Messrs. Lindemann are willing to make any sacrifice rather than discharge their old and tried workmen. Parties wishing to purchase a superior instrument are solicited to call and examine them before the sale. They are all fully warranted and equal to any manufactured in the City.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, TO-MORROW, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, etageres, parlor suites, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, bookcases, wardrobes, &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The undersigned will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., at the room No. 17 Nassau-st., Bank of Commonwealth building, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, over $27,000 worth of diamonds, various sizes; also, sterling silver forks, spoons, &c. The diamonds will be on view three days previous to the sale, at the office of Augustus Schell, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom-House. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 31 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

OFFICE NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, buggy and harness, a most complete and stylish turn-out; mare, long tail, 6 years old, can trot in 3 minutes; Hambletonian stock buggy of Brewster's make, square box, has not been used a dozen times; new harness in complete order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Offices No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., about 10,000 sugar-box Shooks in fine order, suitable for the West India market, without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—ONE OF the best, most extensive and lucrative country offices, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States, is offered for sale. Price $2,200. Amount of business done last year, $3,200. Inquire of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

PARTIES HAVING MONEY IN SMALL sums, which they desire to invest in something better than railroad securities or bank stocks, may address H. G., Box No. 390 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE GAS FIXTURES (INCLUDING one 30-light and two 20-light chandeliers,) and furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, crockery and plated ware, lately belonging to the Odeon, Williamsburg. Apply to JARED SPARKS, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or W. PARR, foot North 4th-st., Williamsburg.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE! TO THE STOCKHOLDERS, BONDHOLDERS, AND CREDITORS OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, on the 23d October, would respectfully call the attention of all parties interested in the said road to the annexed Report, containing the plan that has been devised for relieving the Company from its difficulties. It is of the utmost importance that those interested in the Stock and Bonds as well as the Creditors of the Company should come forward and give their assent to the plan without delay, for although the time fixed for the completion of the arrangement does not expire until the 30th of the present month, and rather more than half the amount required from the Stock and Bondholders has been subscribed, and there is good reason to believe that success will attend the effort, it is exceedingly desirable that it should be accomplished as soon as possible, in order that the working of the road can be resumed, and the coal moved East and West, for which markets can be found. Already there is more inquiry for the coal, and prices are rather better; and if the Company is speedily placed in a position to bring it to market, the prospect is very fair for a profitable business the coming Winter. Therefore, the Committee urge the stockholders and creditors to come forward at once and save their property from the imminent peril in which it is now placed. For although the bondholders have been very forbearing, and have not [illegible] on them, it cannot be expected [illegible] unless the stockholders and general creditors evince a like disposition, for they will be the greatest sufferers, unless the plan can be carried out. The question for them to decide is very simple—viz.: Whether they will give their assent to the plan proposed, or lose all they have at stake. If any [illegible] will do what is needful, and that it [illegible] for them to act, they will find that they are [illegible] when it will be too late to rectify the error; for as there is stock belonging to persons abroad, minors, or in trust, which cannot be brought in, it is imperative on all who can to act at once, or the measure will fail.

The bonds secured by a mortgage on the Northern Division of the road issued in 1851, under the title of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, are included in the arrangement, and the holders are desired to assent thereto as well as the other bondholders.

The chairman of the Committee is in attendance at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., every day from 12 to 1 o'clock, to give such information on the subject as persons interested may desire. To him all communications should be addressed at the place above named, where every party interested is requested to call without delay and subscribe to the agreement mentioned above.

By order of the Committee. C. R. ROBERT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1857.

Report of Committee appointed by the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

The undersigned, appointed at a meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of "The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company," on the 23d ult., to confer with the Managers of the said Company, and devise a plan to relieve the Company from its present embarrassments, respectfully

REPORT

That, after several conferences with a Committee of the Board of Managers, and much deliberation on the present condition of the Company, the undersigned recommend to the Stockholders, Bondholders and creditors of the Company the adoption of the following plan, which will have the effect, if carried out, of placing the road in the hands of the Managers to continue the business of the Company unembarrassed.

FIRST—That the Stockholders be required to pay ten per cent. on the par value of the shares held by them respectively, in cash, or notes payable in three and six months from the 1st day of December next; or, in lieu thereof, surrender one-half of their stock. For such contribution in cash or notes, when paid, the Company to give 7 per cent. Income Bonds payable in ten years, at par, there being no legal authority to issue them under par; the Stock that may be surrendered to be placed in the hands of Trustees, without authority to vote thereon, but with power to sell the same at not less than par—the proceeds thereof to be appropriated to the retiring any of the obligations of the Company that can be had at or under par, giving preference to those maturing first, provided they can be had on as favorable terms as the others.

Any dividends on this stock that may be declared by the Company, shall be paid to the said Trustees, to be used in retiring the obligations of the Company, as just above stated; the stock to contribute in one of the modes named to amount to not less than $2,500,000.

SECOND—That the Stockholders in the Warren Railroad Company be required to surrender $350,000, or 35 per cent. of their stock to be canceled.

THIRD—That the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company be required to reduce the amount paid for the use of their road $15,000—say from $70,000 to $55,000 per annum.

FOURTH—That the First Mortgage Bondholders be requested to take the Income Bonds of the Company, payable in five years, for one year's interest on their bonds; and the Second Mortgage Bondholders the Income Bonds of the Company, payable in five years, for two years' interest on their bonds. When the amount of interest thus deferred, held by any one person, does not amount to $70, (the lowest amount for which it is proposed to issue the bonds of the Company,) it is proposed to indorse on the coupons for lesser sums, deferring the payment for the same period; the bondholders retaining the coupons, so indorsed, in their own possession. The Income Bonds issued to the bondholders holding $70 and upwards, to be secured by their coupons being placed in trust, to be surrendered to the Company on the payment of the bonds issued for them; or, if they prefer it, they can have their coupons indorsed in the same way as above, retaining the coupons in their possession.

By this arrangement the Bondholders grant this accommodation to the Company, which is absolutely needed, without losing any of their security.

FIFTH—That the creditors who have no security, (except the employes on the line of the road and at the mines,) take the Convertible Income Bonds of the Company, at ten years, in payment of the amount of their claims. The employes, miners, &c., to be paid their claims in money.

SIXTH—That the creditors who made advances last Spring, (to relieve the Company from great embarrassment,) *under a solemn pledge that the debt should be confidential*, and who in consequence of such pledge, are deferred in the assignment, be requested to waive the rights secured thereby, and take the obligations of the Company, payable in three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, eighteen, twenty-one and twenty-four months from the first day of December next, with interest at seven per cent. per annum semi-annually; such obligations to be secured by placing in the hands of three Trustees an amount of seven per cent. Income Bonds equal to the obligations aforesaid; the said Bonds to be canceled when the said obligations are retired. The holders of the said confidential debt, or evidence thereof, to be allowed at any time to take therefor the Bonds just above named, to an amount equal to that held by them respectively.

SEVENTH—That, in addition to the provision creating a sinking-fund, by surrender of stock from the Stockholders, thirty thousand dollars per annum shall be set apart, out of the earnings of said Road, and applied to the purchase of the obligations or Bonds of the Company first maturing, issued under this arrangement. This thirty thousand dollars per annum will be nearly saved to the Company, by the concessions required from the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and the Warren Railroad Company.

A very cursory examination of these proposals is required to show that a variety of interests are closely connected, and most of them in a high degree dependent on each other; and where the connection is not apparent, it still exists, as will be found on a comparison of the list of both classes of Bondholders and Stockholders; and where the parties hold only the bonds of the Company, having no other interest, it is hoped that they will not object to grant the accommodation needed from them, to save the creditors and Stockholders from the utter loss of their property, the expenditure of which has been made for the security of their bonds.

Without going into further details on this point, the undersigned have aimed, in what they have proposed, to have the several interests contribute in equal proportions. Mathematical precision in a matter of this kind is not attainable, but it is believed the apportionment is as near correct as the nature of the case will admit. The undersigned regret they cannot recommend, with any prospect of success, any other plan to put the Road again in the way of earning the means to pay off its indebtedness; and, to accomplish this desirable end, it will require *all* the interests referred to, to respond to the suggestions and recommendations proposed; any one holding back, will throw the Company into liquidation under the assignment, which was made to secure the property until it could be ascertained whether relief could be obtained.

The undersigned regretted to see, at the late meeting, that there was some disposition to cast censure on the Managers of the Company, for obtaining the loan last Spring from the friends of the Road. When it is borne in mind that this loan was obtained to pay obligations given out to complete and equip the Road, for the transportation of coal to this market, and thus develop the value of the property; and had the money not been had, the paper of the Company would then have gone to protest. It was confidently expected that the money then laid out would develop the value of the property, and in this they are not disappointed, as facts will show; but they *are disappointed that the unexampled and unprecedented state of the money market has prevented the Company from negotiating a loan to pay off their whole indebtedness in money this Fall, as was then expected.* The undersigned believe there is value in this property, which will be preserved if these arrangements can be carried out, and all parties saved from any material loss. This opinion is based on the following facts, from which it is competent for all interested to judge for themselves.

In the year 1853, 103,931 tons of coal were sent North, and yielded a profit of		$75,945 09
1854, 129,357		14[illegible],303 57
1855, 160,714		167,105 13
1856, 201,066	North }	148,207 53
1856, 74,565	South }	

Besides paying to the road two cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile for freight. This year there has been very little, if any, profit on coal, but all that came over the road has paid the freight as above stated of two cents per ton per mile. It is for you to judge whether there is not a reasonable hope for future profit on coal, as the price is now so low as to discourage production. Next, as to the earnings of the road.

During the first eight months of this year, the gross earnings leaving out fractions, were		$854,000
Expenses for the same time		422,000
Net earnings for eight months		$432,000
A like ratio for the year, would make the net earnings for the year		$798,000
The charges against this would be, under the arrangements now proposed—interest on first mortgage bonds of $2,400,000	$168,000	
Second mortgage bonds of $2,600,000	182,000	
The proposed issue	100,000	
Warren Railroad	91,000	
Rent on Cayuga and Susquehanna Road	55,000—	596,000
Surplus		$202,000

or nearly six per cent. on the present capital of the Company, $3,3[illegible],100.

It is well known, that the two first months of this year were the most unfavorable for operating railroads that ever occurred in this part of the country, and, as it is now shown, that the present earnings of the road are without much, if any, profit on coal, (which, as shown above, has heretofore been a source of considerable profit, and it is hoped will be again,) but even without this aid, if the property can be saved, it seems capable, even in bad times, to pay the interest on its whole debt, and leave a surplus for Stockholders of about $200,000 per annum. The result of this year's earnings has been attained by the transportation of about 2,500 tons of coal per day, in addition to its ordinary business—the Road being capable, with its present equipment, to transport 3,000 tons per day, whenever there is a demand for it. This would increase the earnings in a greater proportion than the expenses: these have been reduced, it was stated at a recent meeting of the Stockholders, at the rate of $150,000 per annum, and the Committee recommend that, if practicable, still further reductions be made, not only in the running expenses of the Road, but in the office here and in other places, and that the most rigid economy be introduced into every department of the business of the Company. The Committee, therefore, recommend a subscription paper to be drawn up on the basis here recommended, but not binding on any one until all the interests [illegible] have given their assent.

The Committee recommend that the Stockholders, at their first legal meeting, pass a resolution prohibiting the creation of any floating debt of the Company beyond the amount of coal on hand, at cost, and bills receivable taken for coal in payment, without calling a meeting of the Stockholders for the special purpose, and that two-thirds of the whole amount of stock vote in the affirmative.

They also recommend that, at the same meeting, the Stockholders pass a resolution prohibiting the issue of any more stock of the Company, without calling a meeting for that special purpose, and so stated in the call, and that two-thirds of the whole amount of Stockholders give their assent.

They also recommend that the managers be required, under the signatures of the President and Treasurer, under oath, to publish in two daily papers, once a month, the state of the Company's affairs, giving accurately the amount of the funded and floating debt, the gross and net earnings, with such other information as will show the stock and bondholders the true situation of the Company. The undersigned further recommend that the price for transporting passengers and freight (other than coal) be advanced [illegible] per cent., and that all free passes be canceled, and that every person travelling over the road be required to pay the regular fares, except the officers and managers, and those only when going over the road on official business of the Company. All the bonds issued under the proposed arrangement to bear interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually, and to be secured by a third mortgage, if it is practicable for the managers to get authority from the Pennsylvania Legislature to make such a lien on the property of the Company.

In conclusion, the undersigned would observe that they believe if all the interests called upon accede to the propositions made, the road will be placed on a firm footing, (for the floating debt will be arranged so as to give no trouble nor anxiety,) and in a few years the property will be remunerative to all concerned. But if these measures cannot be carried out, the undersigned deem it their duty to state frankly to all concerned, what in their judgment, will be the inevitable result, viz.: The Company must go into liquidation under the assignment; consequently the stockholders and general creditors will lose all, and the creditors who are preferred in the assignment would not get over fifty to seventy per cent. of their claims; the bondholders would have the trouble of forming a new organization, to buy in the property, and of obtaining a new charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and making new contracts with the connecting roads, viz.: the New-Jersey Central, Warren, and Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroads; for those now existing with those Corporations (and they are very advantageous to this Company) would be canceled if it is forced into liquidation. Furthermore, if the road be bought in by the bondholders, it will take some time; and from recent intelligence from Scranton, there is reason to fear, if the affairs of the Company are not speedily arranged, the operatives will become exasperated, and do injury to the track and other property: besides, several hundred thousand dollars would have to be raised to put the road in a condition to be productive to the purchasers—all which difficulties they will avoid by agreeing to postpone the interest for one or two years.

The undersigned having thus briefly summed up the case, it is competent for all interested to decide which course will be most beneficial for them to adopt; bearing in mind, however, that the low price at which two or three hundred shares of the stock sold a few weeks ago, is no criterion of its actual value, for, owing to the panic in the money market, a number of stocks of unquestionable solidity, and paying regularly for a series of years large dividends, have been sold at a decline of 30 to 50 per cent. under the rates at which they were selling two or three months since.

JAMES BROWN,
WM. H. SMITH,
C. R. ROBERT,
W. M. VERMILYE,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
MORRIS K. JESUP.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $[illegible] of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 18[illegible], bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:
50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.
10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.
40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,950	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,126
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it			132,[illegible]
Total indebtedness	$36,102,768	$35,995,970	$37,02[illegible]
Cash and Cash Items	$1[illegible]	$360,866	$127,077
Materials	[illegible]	602,541	[illegible]
Fuel	427,115	728,463	520,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,675	216,331	261,2[illegible]
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,[illegible]
Due by Agents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advanced to Long Dock Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company [illegible] the New-York and Erie Railroad Company [illegible] can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1878. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are invited to examine at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., a practical plan to save their Stock, release their road from its embarrassment and save the unsecured Bonds and Stock from total loss.

The plan is to secure a cash subscription of not less than 10 per cent. on the Stock, the amount realized to be expended in taking up the floating debt, and removing the chattel mortgage on the rolling stock.

The Company will give the subscribers a certificate for the amount paid in, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and secured by a deposit in the Trust Company of Mortgage Bonds of double the amount.

The Committee earnestly recommend the Stockholders to give immediate attention to the subject.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, URIAH J. SMITH,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, GEO. KINNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW, D. A. CUSHMAN,
ERASTUS BROOKS, WM. D. MURPHY,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
And others of the Committee.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1857.—The interest which will be due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st day of November next, will be paid on presentation of the interest warrants at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treas.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co., CINCINNATI, Oct. 29, 1857.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the interest warrants due in New-York, Nov. 1, 1857, to FRANK S. BOND at No. 21 Nassau-st. S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates. Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due. We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally. DAVIS & [illegible], No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD—No. 21 Exchange place. To the holders of the above-mentioned Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing [illegible] the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether [illegible] You are also requested to pay [illegible] $1,000, to pay costs of suit for [illegible] progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON. New-York, Oct. 28, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF [illegible] issued on the first day of May, [illegible], by the City of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank. [illegible], Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by [illegible] GREENLEAF, No. 22 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

HUDSON COUNTY BANK, JERSEY CITY, Oct. 29, 1857.

THE BILLS OF THIS BANK OF THE denomination of [illegible] and upwards [illegible] will be redeemed at par at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., New-York. A. A. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Cashier.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO IN this City on New-York Central Railroad [illegible] Bonds, and Albany City 6 per cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic. H. A. TUCKER, Treasurer.

THE SMALL BILLS OF THE NEWARK (New-Jersey) Banks are received by us at [illegible] cent. discount. VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, available in any part of the world.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing [illegible] 1857—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre-sts.
6:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge [illegible]
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible] $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany [illegible] and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, [illegible] A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 12½ and 5½ P. M.; for Poughkeepsie [illegible] Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:30 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:30 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at [illegible] 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes! Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2. E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COAL.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 330 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from Pier foot of 23d-st., North River, Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River, at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburg; Pier foot of Cross Dock, near Tayler-st., Williamsburg; and Pier foot of Pacific-st., Brooklyn. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic use. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. [illegible], No. [illegible] near the Gas Yard, E. R. Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] William-st.

PEACH-ORCHARD COAL DISCHARGING—Landing, a cargo Egg and Stove sizes of unsurpassed quality, shipped in dry order, and will be delivered direct from the boat at a reduced price; also, for sale, Lehigh, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel Coals, at the lowest current rates. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly executed. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Nassau-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Erie Railroad will be held at the Mercantile Library, Astor place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock. The attendance of the members of Committees appointed at the previous meetings is particularly requested. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1857.—The annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 11. FREDERIC [illegible], Secretary.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Bank Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$8,976,779 00
Average amount of Specie....656,876 18
Average amount of Circulation....143,209 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,752,065 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$570,209 00
Average amount of Specie....44,725 00
Average amount of Circulation....68,443 00
Average amount of Deposits....182,190 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathan C. Platt, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$492,419 00
Average amount of Specie....45,606 00
Average amount of Circulation....84,633 00
Average amount of Deposits....195,199 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,494,769 12
Average amount of Specie....969,904 00
Notes of Bank of America....$23,984
Average amount of Circulation....$39,161....58,136 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,957,034 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$11,214,465 69
Average amount of Specie....1,415,440 00
Average amount of Circulation....2,695 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,317,775 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$876,071 00
Average amount of Specie....73,368 68
Average amount of Circulation....67,839 00
Average amount of Deposits....437,911 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,368,422 52
Average amount of Specie....342,503 48
Average amount of Circulation....210,495 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,552,395 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Thomas Stephens, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,353,265 84
Average amount of Specie....185,297 67
Average amount of Circulation....49,930 00
Average amount of Deposits....579,554 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,366,544 91
Average amount of Specie....297,002 33
Average amount of Circulation....64,302 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,601,346 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,492,169 16
Average amount of Specie....273,440 79
Average amount of Circulation....441,374 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,109,838 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,643,621 28
Average amount of Specie....164,111 81
Average amount of Clearing House certificates....20,000
Average amount of Circulation....182,607 00
Average amount of Deposits....973,514 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$309,484 13
Average amount of Specie....17,452 38
Average amount of Circulation....124,474 00
Average amount of Deposits....126,439 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,354,596 57
Average amount of Specie....56,334 54
Average amount of Circulation....182,670 00
Average amount of Deposits....681,644 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
G. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$418,361 18
Average amount of Specie....20,063 85
Average amount of Circulation....81,450 00
Average amount of Deposits....145,021 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,192,773 00
Average amount of Specie....526,864 00
Average amount of Circulation....182,022 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,2[illegible],434 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$533,406 94
Average amount of Specie....78,728 04
Clearing-House Certificates....5,000 00
Average amount of Circulation....124,018 00
Average amount of Deposits....225,565 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
A. R. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,833,677 62
Average amount of Specie....406,003 40
Average amount of Circulation....17,152 50
Average amount of Deposits....1,102,443 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,4[illegible],967 12
Average amount of Specie....392,086 79
Average amount of Circulation....60,330 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,331,107 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. T. Hooker, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,269,854 85
Average amount of Specie....127,007 03
Average amount of Circulation....75,137 00
Average amount of Deposits....920,632 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of November, 1857.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,251,134 48
Average amount of Specie....215,690 51
Average amount of Circulation....104,741 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,125,880 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$572,965 79
Average amount of Specie....36,491 69
Average amount of Circulation....114,413 00
Average amount of Deposits....383,359 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$479,494 18
Average amount of Specie....2,056 00
Average amount of Circulation....97,547 00
Average amount of Deposits....194,900 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
S. Jessurun, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,041,362 10
Average amount of Specie....90,534 56
Clearing House currency....142,000
Average amount of Circulation....63,573 00
Average amount of Deposits....565,145 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,676,619 75
Average amount of Specie....263,664 72
Average amount of Circulation....121,879 00
Average amount of Deposits....676,517 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts....$610,236 44
Average amount of Specie....36,439 30
Average amount of Circulation....96,041 00
Average amount of Deposits....279,869 08
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,645,733 79
Average amount of Specie....235,731 01
Average amount of Circulation....109,289 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,110,629 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,346,679 64
Average amount of Specie....539,287 31
Average amount of Circulation....261,866 18
Average amount of Deposits....2,265,679 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$793,034 57
Average amount of Specie....47,255 08
Average amount of Circulation....72,129 00
Average amount of Deposits....316,311 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,401,539 88
Average amount of Specie....108,876 75
Average amount of Circulation....164,350 00
Average amount of Deposits....822,072 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,643,898 66
Average amount of Specie....302,375 34
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank....344,643 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,397,833 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$647,530 17
Average amount of Specie....84,379 55
Average amount of Circulation....105,316 00
Average amount of Deposits....324,027 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,623,358 85
Average amount of Specie....238,338 69
Average amount of Circulation....51,525 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,113,175 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,963,357 14
Average amount of Specie....1,202,139 16
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank....335,395 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,457,037 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,696,572 49
Average amount of Specie....101,574 78
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....91,423 00
Average amount of Deposits....878,347 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,209,059 01
Average amount of Specie....516,926 58
Average amount of Circulation....211,535 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,150,792 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,009,466 09
Average amount of Specie....107,572 00
Average amount of Circulation....72,963 00
Average amount of Deposits....615,942 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,780,546 72
Average amount of Specie....518,871 18
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank....130,370 00
Average amount of Deposits....985,338 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$242,641 68
Average amount of Specie....29,213 78
Average amount of Circulation....83,541 00
Average amount of Deposits....112,081 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. Lawrence, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$371,967 64
Average amount of Specie....45,920 38
Average amount of Circulation....41,160 00
Average amount of Deposits....121,091 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
John Anderson, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$217,567 29
Average amount of Specie....30,271 88
Average amount of Circulation....30,976 00
Average amount of Deposits....145,619 05
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,137,012 90
Average amount of Specie....132,642 75
Average amount of Circulation....83,270 00
Average amount of Deposits....628,365 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$429,948 20
Average amount of Specie....56,154 62
Average amount of Circulation....100,343 50
Average amount of Deposits....221,936 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$808,348 06
Average amount of Specie....99,213 49
Average amount of Circulation....125,983 00
Average amount of Deposits....482,294 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,623,178 43
Average amount of Specie....283,767 93
Average amount of Circulation....90,017 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,390,767 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$482,641 74
Average amount of Specie....32,601 04
Average amount of Circulation....164,508 00
Average amount of Deposits....202,883 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Edward P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,751,303 73
Average amount of Specie....292,389 04
Average amount of Circulation....66,619 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,671,584 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Parker, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$798,836 61
Average amount of Specie....49,728 68
Average amount of Circulation....89,542 00
Average amount of Deposits....316,130 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$902,935 79
Average amount of Specie....221,875 96
Average amount of Circulation....127,470 00
Average amount of Deposits....520,764 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,291,186 00
Average amount of Specie....264,136 00
Average amount of Circulation....93,047 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,064,625 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of October, 1857.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,183,325 79
Average amount of Specie....50,908 53
Average amount of Circulation....300,998 00
Average amount of Deposits....503,569 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,131,303 75
Average amount of Specie....347,917 03
Specie on special deposit, not included in above....195,005 71
Average amount of Circulation....106,331 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,052,292 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 58 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, Edward Higgins commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday....Dec. 5	Saturday....Nov. 14
	Saturday....Dec. 26

Price of Passage—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin....$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. Lefevre, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, via.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star.	Satard'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$120 | Second Cabin....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 12. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. Comstock, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
Notice.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, William Cumming, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT—TO SAIL NOV. 14.—The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. Lowber, Commander, will leave for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from pier No. 37 North River.
First Cabin....$90
Second Cabin....50
Steerage....30
Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken.
For freight or passage, apply to E. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., corner Beaver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Thomas Skinner, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Captain Isaac Crowell, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamers of this line, on and after Saturday, Nov. 14, will leave at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
E. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Roger,	F. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
Thomas W. Birdsall, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 36 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the article we sell to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article.—As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it gently stimulates, while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are restored to a sound and healthy condition.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by these direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 280 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP *is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence,* the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape *of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s* Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.
Agents—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 86 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND *and other remedies for private diseases are the ne plus ultra.* All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. *Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended.* All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 286 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 86 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

PILES.—DR. ABERNETHY'S GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY.—Highly recommended by the Faculty of Physicians, London, is now introduced in America, and all who suffer from that distressing complaint, the PILES, should purchase one bottle and thereby obtain a speedy cure.
Sold at the store of WM. J. HANNINGTON, No. 820 Broadway. Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eighth-st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer, *to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness.* And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the afore-*mentioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.* DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
Banks & Anderson, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

Bank of Commerce in New-York, Oct. 20, 1857.
CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUANCE of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.
And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.
Parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
Henry F. Vail, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.
The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 20th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts.
Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1857. JNO. L. SPADER.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. [illegible], Sec.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, perfectly distinct from [illegible]. I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ULSTER COUNTY.—JAMES I. ROOSEVELT against LEWIS CRUGER, LOUISA E. CRUGER his wife, and HENRY D. CRUGER.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants, LEWIS CRUGER and LOUISA E. CRUGER his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 18, 1857. CHARLES STUART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, on the [illegible] day of October, 1857. CHARLES STUART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
o20-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OTTO FULLGRAFF against JOHN W. CRANE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant, JOHN W. CRANE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall thereof, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 30th day of Sept., 1857.
RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY,
o20-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you herein for nine thousand five hundred dollars, with interest on one thousand five hundred dollars from the 22d day of September, 1857, on two thousand dollars from the 21st day of September, 1857, on one thousand dollars from the 18th day of September, 1857, on four thousand dollars from the 22d day of September, 1857, on four thousand dollars from the 15th day of September, 1857, with the costs of this action and fees of protest on each bill of exchange and promissory note.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Attorney for Plaintiff.
o6-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE XENIA BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
o6-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB L. BODINE against SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, (and which was filed in said Clerk's office, Aug. 13, 1857,) and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 236 Broadway, (Moffat Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000,) with interest from July 15, 1856, and for the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300,) with interest from the 15th day of January, 1851, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.
JOHN GRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
[illegible]-law1wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—RUBE S. KELLOGG and FREDERICK W. [illegible] against ROBERT E. EATON, GEORGE H. HILL and JOHN W. CANDLER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and sixty dollars, seventy-five cents, with interest from the first day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint was filed Sept. 23, 1857.
[illegible]-law6wTu*

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late C. A. HINDS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. E. HINDS and E. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place. D. E. HINDS,
o27-law6mTu* E. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES N. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 163 [illegible]-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated July 11, 1857.
jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. MOSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. 87 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.
JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator.
o27-law6mTu* ELIZA MOSER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1857.
JAMES M. COCKCROFT, } Executors.
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, }
CORNELIA H. V. COCKCROFT, Executrix.
je2-law6mTu*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WAINWRIGHT & NORRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
J. H. WAINWRIGHT,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1857. JOHN B. NORRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ASHLEY & NORRIS, for the transaction of a Commission business in stocks, bonds and commercial paper, and have taken office No. 1 Exchange-place, recently occupied by Wainwright & Norris. O. D. ASHLEY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1857. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.
New-York, Oct. 28, 1857.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
By mutual arrangement, the business and good will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 69 Wall-st.
(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KONLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends. ABRAM FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY,
Nov. 2, 1857. CHAS. A. FISHER.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 33,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 176 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

CASE OF MRS. [illegible] WOODMAN.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] that had been so requested; and he (Judge [illegible]) thought that the learned counsel (Mr. [illegible]) [illegible] the question at Judge Mitchell's residence—the Judge not then being present—whether he would request him to go or not, declined [illegible].

Mr. Busteed said he did most substantially decline.

Mr. Busteed then called to the stand Dr. Meredith Reese, to whom he read portions of the return and accompanying affidavit of Dr. Barstow.

[illegible]

The witness, in answer to questions by Mr. Busteed, stated that in his judgment no sufficient [illegible] reasons had been assigned either [illegible] the return of Mr. Macdonald or in the affidavit of Dr. Barstow, to justify the non-production of Mrs. Woodman in Court, or the refusal to bring her to such other place in the City of New-York as might be designated by the Court in obedience to the writ of habeas corpus. On being cross-examined by Mr. Brady, he said that by the words "no medical reason" he meant to imply that reliance was had for justification upon ethical or other [illegible] which were not stated in the parts of the [illegible] that had been read to him. These he [illegible] discretionary reasons. A physician having in charge such a person had the largest discretion. [illegible] could form no opinion as to the probable injury or benefit that would result to the woman from her production in Court, unless the circumstances of her case were all known to him.

A great many long-winded hypothetical questions [illegible] by counsel on both sides, but [illegible] amounted to no more than [illegible]. In reply to Mr. Brady he described [illegible] Hall as a very respectable institution, and [illegible] and Dr. Barstow, as [illegible] gentlemen.

[illegible] the Judge received [illegible] a communication from his brethren of the Bench, requesting his attendance for a few minutes [illegible]. The Judge announced [illegible] of his temporary absence.

[illegible] to remain, and conclude the case with all dispatch, inasmuch as the rights of a woman [illegible] deprived of her liberty, were at [illegible].

[illegible] and left. In the course of [illegible] examined, and the case was re[illegible].

[illegible] further testified, that in private asylums like that of Sanford Hall, it was necessary to have the certificates of two physicians and two magistrates to procure the admission of a patient, as was the case in public lunatic asylums.

The next witness called by Mr. Busteed gave his name as [illegible]. He testified that he kept a [illegible], though his business was confined principally [illegible] in Fulton-street, in this City [illegible] resided in Brooklyn; he proved [illegible] the author of a note which Mr. Busteed [illegible] and which, he said, he had written to him, (Mr. Busteed,) for the purpose of proving the [illegible] of Sanford Hall; he declared he had no acquaintance of Mr. Busteed before this (Monday) morning, and that he had been induced to write the [illegible] by having had his attention drawn [illegible] of the case in the newspapers of Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Busteed proposed to read the letter, but [illegible] objected, inasmuch as the writer was [illegible].

[illegible] was then examined and cross-examined at [illegible]. His hollow cheeks and cadaverous look, his [illegible] eyes, his shrill voice, sometimes rising into a shriek and sometimes sinking into a [illegible], indicated an abnormal condition of mind, which was still more clearly exhibited in the course [illegible] cross-examination. He stated that he was a patient in Allen McDonnell's establishment in 1845. [illegible] it was up at Murray Hill, and that he was removed with it to Flushing; that he was about six [illegible] of it in all; was very cruelly treated by Allan McDonnell; was 35 years of age last June; [illegible] been married about [illegible] years; had been living with [illegible] in Brooklyn; and had been clerk for John Caswell, who kept a store at No. 87 Front-street [illegible] being taken to the asylum; that the cause [illegible] was a dispute with Mr. Caswell about some business arrangements; the difference [illegible] the rate of compensation; he (witness) [illegible] twenty-five hundred dollars of his own, and he [illegible] to go out into the world for himself; Caswell [illegible] and worried him as he would [illegible]; he (witness) got sick; he had some words with his mother, left her house one night and [illegible] next morning in the detention of the City watch; thought he had his clothes on [illegible], did not know where he had [illegible] the previous night; was taken up to Murray Hill in a carriage; did not remember speaking to anybody in the carriage; in two or three days he had [illegible] as he had now, but they kept him in confinement for months; had it not been for the kindness of Mrs. Camp, the matron, and some others, he would have been crazy forever; within a week after his being sent to the Asylum Allan McDonnell put him into a room—(a rude ground plan of which the witness handed the Judge)—[illegible] a frame, tied his hands and legs so that he could not move, and for companions shut him up with three persons who were raving mad; McDonnell said he wanted to break his disposition down; [illegible] that this more than once; [illegible] in Thirty-sixth-street after the first few [illegible] altogether accommodations at Flushing than at Murray Hill; wanted to come out, but they would not let him go until he would say he had made up [illegible] John Caswell and his mother; some of the people there were not fit to be anywhere but in an insane asylum, and some were kept there just because their friends wanted it; McDonnell always treated the patients just as their friends told him.

Mr. Brady asked the witness if he would allow Dr. Reese to feel his pulse?

He consented, and Dr. Reese made the necessary examination.

Mr. Brady resumed his questions to the witness:

Q.—Have you ever gone to Caswell to ask him for a settlement with you? A.—I was not allowed to leave there until I could get over the prejudices I had; I was not considered sane, in fact, [illegible] until I had got over the prejudice, as said I had got over it, with John Caswell and my mother. I left there and went back to John Caswell, knowing if I lived two or three years I would find out who was to blame for my irritation of feeling, whether my mother or John Caswell; I lived with Caswell until 1849, and for the last few months I had made up my mind that my mother was free from blame in my irritation of feeling in 1845, and that John Caswell is to blame.

Q.—Have you ever gone to see him since? A.—[illegible] no, sir, never; we are enemies; bitter [illegible].

DR. REESE RE-EXAMINED.

Mr. Brady called Dr. Reese again to the stand. The Doctor stated that the pulse of the last witness was [illegible] both in force, frequency, inconsistent with health, and he thought that with the exhibition they had [illegible] indicative also of something else.

Q.—Nervous excitement? A.—Yes, sir; to a very [illegible] degree.

Mr. Busteed announced that he was through with the evidence on the question of the non-production of the body of the lady.

Mr. Brady, after some preliminary conversation, was proceeding to argue the point as to the sufficiency of the return to justify a non-production in Court until the question should be decided on its merits, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Busteed, who handed a letter to the Judge, of which the following is a copy:

No. 229 BROADWAY, Nov. 2.

DR. BUSTEED: I have now a case in hand where a young lady has been confined at Flushing *seven years* on no other than the ground of alleged MORAL insanity. The circumstances are peculiar, and the young lady is of one of the first families in the City, and a brother (my client) has only been able to find where his sister was within the last year. I feel, therefore, a deep interest in the result of the WOODMAN case.

Yours, &c., SELAH SQUIRES.

The Judge, on the objection of Mr. Brady, refused to receive the letter in evidence, and Mr. Busteed excepted and handed it to one of the reporters.

Mr. Brady charged this proceeding as an effort to make capital out of the newspapers, withdrew his objection, and said he would read the letter.

Mr. Busteed refused to let the letter be read, and withdrew his offer to have it marked as part of the record.

Mr. Brady dared the opposite side to prove a single averment of the communication, and undertook to go out of the case if they established anything against the character of Sandford Hall or its managers.

Mr. Brady proceeded with his address to the Court on the sufficiency of the return to warrant the non-production of Mrs. Woodman in Court.

Mr. Busteed replied, and wound up by asking the Reporters to take down a statement of his on behalf of Mr. [illegible] declaring in the most solemn and emphatic terms that his object in suing out this writ was not for the purpose of gratifying any base or degraded passion, or with the intention of securing the custody or society of Mrs. Woodman for any period of time, or with any other intention than to relieve her, according to her written request, from an imprisonment which, he conceived, and was informed by his counsel, to be unlawful.

The Judge said that for the present he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing in this case calling for him to order the immediate production of this lady. Either she was or was not in a highly excitable nervous condition. If she was, she ought not to be produced; if the contrary, she ought not to be [illegible] that was her own written request.

Mr. Busteed moved for an order to let Dr. Sanger visit her for the purpose of contradicting by his testimony the evidence as to the propriety of her non-production.

The Judge had now gone beyond the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Busteed [illegible] to be heard on his motion.

The Judge—The further hearing must be postponed.

Mr. Busteed made a motion to the effect that counsel be allowed to see Mrs. Woodman.

The Judge would simply observe that in the present stage of this case, in the present evidence on it, it would make no such order.

Mr. Busteed desired his exception to be noted.

The Court was then adjourned till Wednesday.

Alderman FULMER, of the Sixteenth Ward, nominated as an independent candidate for Assembly in the Ninth Assembly District, has withdrawn. Mr. McLean has the united support of the Republican and American parties.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Another Card from General Scott in reply to General Pillow.

From the National Intelligencer.

A CARD. (2.)

In a recent political address General PILLOW charged that Mr. TRIST, with my assistance, had, in Mexico, administered a bribe to President or General SANTA ANA, &c. By a card in the *National Intelligencer* I promptly replied that I was morally certain Mr. T. had not paid a cent, in the way of a bribe, to any body whatever in Mexico, and I solemnly added that I was personally totally ignorant of any bribe of any sort whatever, great or small, being paid to that high functionary, (SANTA ANA,) or to any other, directly or indirectly, for his benefit, by or on account of any American officer or agent, civil or military. My *soldat* Gen. PILLOW *calls* (in a rejoinder) "evasive," "a mere quibble," and he affects to support his first assertion by extracts from "the sworn statements of Generals QUITMAN and SHIELDS," which, he says, he has "procured from the record of the War Department."

Entertaining for those Generals (Q. and S.) high admiration and respect, I was in haste—not that there was anything material in the extracts—to learn from the War Department the character of the (to me) unknown "record" quoted by Gen. PILLOW. I have but now received a copy of the document, and in some of its other aspects it shall, presently, receive a passing notice. Suffice it to say, in this connection, that neither of the statements, produced by Gen. PILLOW, with so much gravity, contradicts me in the least on the only point in question, viz., the $10,000 bribe; for neither of those Generals pretends to know to whom the bribe was paid, nor did any other American ever hear me whisper the name or names of the receivers, until confidentially disclosed on the final settlement, at the War Office, of my secret disbursements. Gen. PILLOW, however,—"most ignorant of what he's most assur'd"—first assumes that he has had confided to him a great secret, and next betrays it by way of letting the world know that he had the honor of being trusted! The Mexican newspapers, I learn, have recently been filled with notices of Gen. PILLOW's denunciation of Gen. SANTA ANA, mixed up with the inquiry, *Who is the more infamous? He who receives a bribe, or the functionary who, in violation of his oath and his country's honor, discloses the name of the traitor!*

But this case, bad as it is, does not stand alone in our *recent* annals, (and, of course, nothing so base could have occurred in our earlier history;) for, Jan. 30, 1857, a plaintExecutive was made, by the pliable hand of [illegible] Secretary, to communicate to the Senate for *publication*—without any conceivable purpose, but at the expense of national faith and honor, to give me annoyance—the entire account I had confidentially rendered to the War Department of my secret disbursements in the Mexican war! It is true that names had been suppressed by me in the written items; but many entries were rendered, and now stand so published in this manner: "Paid messenger of the [illegible] Consul $[illegible];" "Paid an Englishman to report violations of the armistice $200;" "Paid a member of the municipality $162 50," &c., &c., &c. Already, in consequence of this publication, five highly respectable residents of Mexico—utterly guiltless of bribery, but liable to suspicion under those designations—have, through a distinguished channel, made application to me for exoneration.

General PILLOW speaks feelingly of "the great and patriotic statesman who was (in 1846) Chief Magistrate of the nation," his some-time law partner, who had made him a Major-General; the same who early in the war, sent for me, and in the kindest and most beseeching manner solicited my personal sympathy as well as professional aid in conquering a peace, promising me his entire confidence and support; the same who, before I had reached Mexico, endeavored, first, to appoint a Lieutenant-General to supersede me; and, failing in that, next thought of placing me under the same party, appointed a Major-General, (and, of course,) my junior; the same who, it turns out, appointed Gen. PILLOW a spy on the conduct of Mr. TRIST and myself; and the same "great and patriotic statesman" who, having failed in nearly every promise he had made me, finally, when the war had been ended, relieved from arrest three officers who had been engaged in a conspiracy against me; restored them, with honor, to duty; superseded me in the command of the army in Mexico; and ordered the three conspirators and myself equally before a court of inquiry! It so happened that only Gen. PILLOW's conduct was directly investigated by that court; but its same three members were confidentially instructed from Washington—no doubt at the instance of the spy—to organize themselves into a new court of inquiry, to investigate secretly that part of my conduct relating to the council of war held July 17, 1847, at Puebla, for the purpose, as alleged, of purchasing a peace, and which council figures so largely in Gen. PILLOW's recent publications.

This Court had every characteristic of a secret inquisition; it met under confidential instructions; it was reorganized in my absence and without my knowledge; whereas, in Gen. PILLOW's case, (as always,) he was not only present, but had the privilege of objecting to members, and I should have challenged the entire panel; and the Court proceeded to take evidence, beginning with that of Gen. PILLOW! also in my absence, whereas the law (91st article of war) expressly declares that the accused shall "be permitted to cross-examine and interrogate the witnesses." Finally, when called before the bastard tribunal, I made my protest, and had nothing more to do with it; and had supposed, until Gen. PILLOW recently published the statements of two honorable Generals, (QUITMAN and SHIELDS,) that all the parties connected with this investigation had become ashamed of their conduct, and had made no report, as there was no publication of their proceedings. Nevertheless, the inquest found no allegation against me supported.

The next article of war (the 92d of the same statute) declares, "No Courts of Inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit in the hands of weak and envious commanders, they are hereby prohibited, unless directed by the President of the United States, or demanded by the accused." Little did the law-maker imagine that even a President might prove himself one of that class of commanders!

A word more. Two members of that famous Court were breveted—one a Major-General, without any connection with the Mexican war; and the other a Brigadier, professedly for some slight service at Buena Vista; and both after their attempts to [illegible] Gen. PILLOW and browbeat me as the prosecutor in that case.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1857.

P. S.—In my former card I abstained, except incidentally and unavoidably, from criminating General PILLOW or defending myself, although overwhelming means for either purpose lay before me, and I am desirous to be equally self-denying on the present occasion, leaving the due distribution of blame or praise among all concerned in the Mexican war to the future historian. Nor do I consider it any violation of that self-imposed restriction to finish here one of Gen. PILLOW's quotations (in his recent reply to me) from the statement of Gen. QUITMAN. The extract made by him (P.) was intended to implicate me in the project of purchasing, under certain circumstances, a peace, to which he now says he was more or less repugnant from the first, and with that quotation he (P.) suddenly stops, being, no doubt, appalled with the following sentence in the same statement, in which General QUITMAN continues: "After some pause General PILLOW gave his opinion in favor of waiting the arrival of General PIERCE, and expressed, in detail, his concurrence with the views of the General-in-Chief on the propriety of raising and applying the money as proposed, pledging his influence as an officer and a citizen to sustain the measure!" After this exhibition it probably will not be thought important by anybody whether General PILLOW has expressed any opinion at all, or a contrariety of opinions, on any given subject whatever. W. S.

[Advertisement.]

"DISMISS MELANCHOLY"—"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE FROM THE MORROW."—At Purdy's National Theatre you can be highly amused. To-night the new Indian Drama, which was produced last night to an overflowing house and was decidedly successful, is to be repeated and with it the Drama of the "Lord of the Isles" and Farce of the "Persecuted Dutchman." The "American Acrobats," a company of gymnasts said to be the best that has ever appeared in this country, are also to perform. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

"MAXIMILIAN THE AVENGER" is the title of one of the most thrilling stories of crime and retribution ever published, to be commenced in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of Wednesday, Nov. 4. The Eagle of that date will also contain complete Election returns from every polling place in Kings County, and the result throughout the State. To be had of all news-venders in Brooklyn, and at the Ferries. Price one cent.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous, the blood will be depraved and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

ELECTION DAY.—First go to the polls and vote, and then go home and get your wife and children and proceed to the Crystal Palace. A grand Promenade Concert this evening. The Great Fair will remain open only a few days longer.

[Advertisement.]

FRANGIPANNI, the most delightful and lasting perfume. Glycerine Jelly and Cold Cream for chapped hands, at the Dépôt of English and French toilet articles, No. 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

Read the advertisement of M. B. BRADY, 4th page of to-day's TIMES.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs at half-price at Brady's Gallery, No. [illegible] Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hoboken Homicide—Trial of Cueva.

The Court opened yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, and the Judge, Jury, prisoner, counsel, and even the spectators, looked refreshed by the recess that had been afforded by an intervening Sunday. As the case draws nearer to a close, public interest appears to increase, and there was yesterday a larger audience in attendance than upon any day since the commencement of the trial.

As the day advanced the crowd increased, and in the afternoon every position for sitting or standing was occupied. A large proportion of the spectators were ladies, who have from the first evinced more than an ordinary degree of interest in the trial, which may, perhaps, be accounted for in the fact that there is a sprinkling of love in the case.

After the opening of the Court, and the usual preliminary business, Mr. ISAAC W. SCUDDER commenced summing up in behalf of the defence, and occupied the time until the recess, speaking about 3½ hours. He gave the evidence an elaborate review. He arrived mainly at the establishment of the theory that *the explosion of the pistol was the result of its falling* from CUEVA's belt to the sidewalk, and assumed that no other conclusion could be drawn from the form and character of the wound inflicted.

After the usual half-hour recess, Mr. A. O. ZABRISKIE opened his speech for the defence, and, at the time of adjournment, had spoken over three hours without getting through. He stated to the Court that he would probably occupy an hour or two this morning.

Mr. ZABRISKIE is giving the evidence a very close scrutiny and comparison, and his arguments, thus far, have been mainly directed to discrediting the testimony of Miss Susan Channing, (the principal witness for the prosecution,) assuming that she was so overcome at the time by nervous excitement that her evidence is not reliable.

Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, Attorney-General, will make the concluding speech in behalf of the State, which will be followed by the Judge's charge, and the case will probably be given to the Jury this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 2.

$30,000	N. Y. State 6s, '73	100	400	Erie Railroad	s3 13
2,000	N. Y. State 6s, '76	97	100	do	12¾
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	92	100	do	s3 12
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '75	92	200	do	12¾
2,000	Ky. State 6s	92	250	do	12½
4,000	Virginia 6s	79	100	do	b30 12
1,000	Mich. State 6s	81	10	Hud. Riv. R. R.	15
1,000	Georgia State 6s	81	100	do	14
11,000	Missouri State 6s	68½	50	do	b33 14½
2,000	do	68⅜	50	Harlem Railroad	8
1,000	do	68⅜	15	N. H. & H. R. R.	102
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	57	5	do	101½
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	80	100	Reading R. R.	s10 29½
1,500	N. Y. C. R. 6s	77½	100	do	s10 30
2,000	D. C. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]	300	do	s10 29½
2,000	E. R. R. 2d M. B.	[illegible]	100	do	c 29½
2,000	do	50	200	do	c 29
2,000	do	50	100	do	swk 29
2,000	E. R. R. Co. B. '71	28½	200	do	c 29
2,000	do	29	122	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	11½
1,000	do	29¼	60	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	24½
1,000	do	29	60	do	25
1,000	E. R. R. Co. B. '83	29	10	Panama R. R.	73½
1,000	Long Isl. R. R. Bds.	60	150	do	72
5	Bank of North Am.	95	150	Ill. Cen. R. R.	81
10	Bank of Commerce	79	10	Cleve. Col. & C. R. R.	80
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	94	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	68
5	do	93½	50	do	s60 64
40	Penn. Coal Co.	61	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	c 27
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 65	100	do	27½
400	do	64½	20	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	66
200	do	s10 64½	50	do	65
50	do	b10 65	10	do	65
50	do	b30 66	110	La C. & Mil. R. R.	6¾
250	do	s3 64½	10	do	6½
50	do	b3 64½	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	40
20	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	74	10	Cum. Coal Co.	8½
20	Canton Company	14½			

AFTER THE BOARD.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$5,000	Mil. and Hor. R. R. 8s	Int. added. 12½
25	shares Shoe and Leather Bank	74
10	shares Artisans' Bank	82
40	shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co	85
25	shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co	30½
250	shares Cleve. and Toledo R. R. Co	27½
100	shares American Guano Co	40
50	shares Artisans' Bank (Inp)	30½

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$7,000	Gal. and Chicago Union R. R. 7s, In. add.	70
$12,000	Mil. and Hor. R. R. 1st mor	In. add. 29½
$7,000	Terre Haute & Alton 1st mor	In. add. 30
$22,000	Mil. City 7 ₩ cent. b's	Int. add. 46½@46½
$470	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	50
$1,000	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853	49½
$200	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855	47½
$410	Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	25
30	shares Delaware, Lackawanna & W. R. R.	15½
12	shares Rome and Watertown R. R.	50
3	shares Warren R. R. of New-Jersey	40½
9	shares Chatham Bank	60
5	shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	94
40	shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	90½
60	shares Howard Fire Ins. Co	138@130½
50	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	90
50	shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co	112½
10	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	100
10	shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	102½
20	shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	105
20	shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co	107

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	68¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	15
5,000	do	68½	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	64½
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	74	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	27½
10	Union Bank	85	50	Reading R. R.	s10 29½
10	Metropolitan Bank	80	100	do	30
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92½	100	do	s30 29½
20	La C. & Mil. R. R.	6¾	200	do	s3 29
400	Erie Railroad	12¾	20	Mich. Cen. R. R.	40
200	do	s3 12¾	5	Panama Railroad	72
100	do	s30 12	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	81
150	Harlem Railroad	7	40	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	65½
100	do	6¾			

MONDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Oct. 31, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Oct. 24:

Decrease of Loans	$2[illegible]
Increase of Specie	2,471,7[illegible]
Decrease of Circulation	5[illegible]
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	3,9[illegible]

Including the Clearing-House transactions of the week, which averaged only $9,610,508 ₩ day, *against twenty-eight and a half millions* this time last season, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with last week, and also with the corresponding week in 1856.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 1, 1856.	Oct. 31, 1857.	Oct. 24, 1857.
Capital	$54,245,000	$63,516,000	$63,51[illegible]
Loans	108,142,068	95,317,754	95,5[illegible]
Specie	11,057,678	12,883,441	10,4[illegible]
Circulation	8,686,638	6,334,746	6,8[illegible]
Gross Deposits	86,522,892	61,463,664	57,[illegible]
Exchanged	28,496,776	9,610,508	9,[illegible]
Undrawn	58,024,116	51,853,156	47,[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	13,495,572	5,403,396	5,[illegible]

In addition to the Specie increase of $2,471,[illegible] which is even better than anticipated, the reserve of Country Bank Notes increased during the week about a million of dollars, making the whole reserved strength of the City Banks, at the present moment, *seventeen millions of dollars*. The difference in the line of Discounts has varied but little in the aggregate, though it will be discovered by comparing the tables for the two weeks, that a number of the leading banks have added very considerably to their discount column.

It is not improbable that the Notes Uncurrent of the Country Banks held in the Metropolitan Bank for the City Association, will reach two millions of dollars, in the course of the present week, when it will be desirable to assist the money for the accommodation of such of the banks in the country as desire to call home their circulation in exchange for City funds now unemployed. We understand that a number of the banks in Albany and west of that City, are running short of their own notes, while their balances in the City are on the increase, and the exchange under such circumstances, would be a mutual accommodation. We also learn that there is still some misgiving in the country as to the probable course of the banks here on early resumption. We repeat what has already been said in this paper, and also by a number of our City cotemporaries equally well advised, that there is no reasonable ground for apprehending either hasty action or a very early day. The contrary feeling now obtains among all the bank officers of any prominence, with perhaps a single exception, and for the [illegible] that the City and Country must go together in any movement on the subject that may be attempted. And in such case the convenience of the country Banks will unquestionably be first consulted.

The unsettled bank movement and consequent embarrassment to the Cotton trade, at New-Orleans is likely to employ Gold from this City, in two ways. Bills on Europe against the usual shipments at this season of the year are delayed to an extent to advance the rates on London here, while bills on New-York, even at sight, are at such heavy discount at New-Orleans as to draw further considerable shipments of Gold. Exchange on London advanced to-day to 107@108 ₩ cent. 60 days, and 109@109½ short sight. The amount wanted for the Boston steamer on Wednesday is not large, but the supply, from the cause just referred to, is quite scant. The steamer Granada for New-Orleans this afternoon took out $450,000 in Gold. The Brokers quote Gold to-day 100½@100¾ ₩ cent. buyers, 100¾@101¼ ₩ cent. sellers. The supply is still liberal, with another arrival from California impending. The Domestic Exchanges mend very slowly, but there is some improvement on a few of the Southwestern points. Philadelphia is 94½@95 ₩ cent. Boston 99@99½ ₩ cent. Money is easy at bank on prime short paper, though this is hard to come at, on account of the recent severe shock to mercantile confidence.

There is a pause in the Stock market, mainly on account of the absence of further news from Europe now overdue *via* Quebec. There is a chance for the Halifax steamer's dispatches to Oct. 24 to-night or early to-morrow, and the *Arago*, from Southampton Oct. 21, is about due at this port. The sales to-day were to a moderate amount and fairly distributed. The fluctuations were not important. Erie Bonds were better; the shares not quite sustained at Saturday's advance. The last sale of New-York Central was at 64¼ ₩ cent.; Reading, 29; Panama, 72; Illinois Central, 81; Missouri Sixes, 68¾; and New-York and Erie, 12¾ ₩ cent. The general market left off steady. After the formal adjournment of the brokers Mr. CHARLES MORAN, President of the Erie Company, was invited to the Stock Exchange, where he addressed the members in explanation of the condition and wants of the Road, pretty much to the same purport and effect as he had previously communicated with the stock and bondholders at Clinton Hall.

The Sub-Treasury to-day received half a million in gold from the office at St Louis, forwarded by express. The whole receipts to-day were $559,609; payments, $97,510; balance this afternoon, $5,865,495.

The following is the last weekly

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 24.	Loans. Oct. 17.	Specie. Oct. 24.	Specie. Oct. 17.
Citizens'	3,685,030	4,428,538	500,478	564,865
Canal Bank	2,904,631	3,011,825	594,319	497,342
Louisiana	2,083,903	2,100,312	1,212,253	1,184,974
Louisiana State	3,818,091	3,927,124	742,912	684,334
Mech. & Trad.	782,912	827,084	67,300	60,413
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,540,467	1,664,777	74,140	81,730
Southern Bank	516,563	555,390	178,690	130,093
Union Bank	1,327,208	1,453,016	122,846	93,225
Bk. of J. Robb	380,542	386,984	114,292	93,373
Total	18,476,329	19,290,583	3,606,775	3,2[illegible]379
		Decrease 814,254		Increase 378,496

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 24.	Circulation. Oct. 17.	Deposits. Oct. 24.	Deposits. Oct. 17.
Citizens' Bank	1,610,835	1,9[illegible]	1,137,684	1,474,462
Canal Bank	734,110	758,075	580,641	544,970
Louisiana	625,785	621,075	2,229,931	2,199,625
Louisiana State	1,282,150	1,391,135	2,053,764	2,072,573
Mech. & Traders'	241,925	306,230	193,170	215,048
Bk. of N. Orleans	465,465	381,815	233,947	317,144
Southern Bank	135,750	148,735	116,738	114,981
Union Bank	455,675	497,150	358,224	377,320
Bank of J. Robb	225,820	234,246	254,630	186,615
Total	5,769,490	6,194,450	7,186,000	7,482,163
		Decrease 409,960		Decrease 283,234

Banks.	Exchange. Oct. 24.	Exchange. Oct. 17.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 24.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 17.
Citizens' Bank	361,217	517,438	179,967	182,603
Canal Bank	358,704	390,070	40,530	107,242
Louisiana	456,297	423,464	225,846	257,450
Louisiana State	251,978	365,324	110,394	178,794
Mech. & Traders'	94,825	36,637	21,649	26,363
Bk. New-Orleans	77,017	145,235	51,294	77,[illegible]
Southern Bank	218,819	260,746		
Union Bank	117,832	166,988	132,323	77,163
Total	1,912,613	2,297,848	780,593	897,651
		Decrease 385,235		Decrease 117,058

The following important points in regard to Railway mortgages have recently been decided by Justice MCLEAN, of the United States Supreme Court, in Circuit Term at Cincinnati. The suit was instituted in the name of Mr. D. D. WILLIAMSON, of this City, as Trustee to the mortgage in question, against the New-York, Albany and Harlem Road. Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, of New-York, of counsel for the Trustee, made a lengthy and conclusive argument before the Court in support of the integrity and good faith of the mortgage, and the decision of Justice MCLEAN is entirely vindicative of the equitable right of the mortgagees (or bondholders) to the whole property acquired, *as well subsequently* as before the execution of the mortgage, *and to the franchise* of the Road.

The points decided were as follows:

First—That the mortgages hold the property acquired *subsequent to their execution.*

Second—That *the franchises* of taking tolls, operating the road, &c., passed by the mortgage, and may be sold on foreclosure.

Third—That the court have jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, and that the power of sale contained in the mortgage does not prevent the trustee from coming into a Court of Equity and asking a decree of foreclosure and sale.

Fourth—That the suit is rightly brought in the name of the trustee alone, without joining the bondholders.

Fifth—That the appointment of a receiver is a matter of discretion with the court, and though there has been a default in the payment of interest, yet it appears that the company have done everything in their power to keep up the road but from bad crops, &c., have not been able to meet their interest, and by permission of the trustee and some of the bondholders, have expended the income of the road in finishing the same. Though no receiver may be appointed for the present, yet an order may be entered requiring the company to make returns of their earnings to the court and the half of the net earnings, after keeping the road in thorough working order, may be applied to the payment of the interest and the other half to the floating debt, (laborers, &c.) But if, at any time, it shall appear that the company is disobeying this order, or is becoming insolvent, then a receiver may be appointed. In the meantime, the suit to go on.

MESSRS. HAGGERTY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday a large stock of Broché and other Shawls and Silk Dress Goods, the fresh importation of Mr. S. KOHNSTAMM, on a credit of four months.

SIMEON DRAPER's regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale of A. H. MULLER, on Wednesday, will include $50,000 of Ohio State 6s of 1860.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

Our last advices were of the 27th instant. Since then it may be noticed that the discouragement so general in our market for the last two or three weeks, begins insensibly to give way to a little more hope in the future, without its being easy to specify the immediate causes on which this change is based. The mechanism of commerce, entirely at a stand, shows some symptoms of recovery. The negotiation of exchange on Europe, although very irregular and difficult, is, nevertheless, less so than lately; and the exchanges on the neighboring cities and the interior, the rates of which have but little improved, are less nominal and begin to facilitate, though very slowly, the payment from one place to another. The absence of new transactions, and the forced liquidation which must continue to take place in many branches of business, will tend naturally to an accumulation of unemployed capital. The first indications of a reduction in the rates for loans on call with undoubted securities, are already perceptible. The importation of about $1,500,000 in specie, and the arrival on the 28th ult. of the *Persia*, from Liverpool the 17th ult., whose news has been, under the circumstances, regarded as rather reassuring, have produced a favorable effect on the Stock Market, which has resulted in a marked rise during the two subsequent days. Although since then there has been [illegible] State Stocks—Missouri to have been active and have risen, touching 69½ and closing at 68¾; New-York and Ohio to continue to rise, with moderate transactions. Virginias have risen 3½ ₩ cent. In City and County Bonds very little has been done. We notice, however, some forced sales at private sale, and at public auction of Milwaukee 7s (municipal) at a decline, and of Brooklyn 6s at 75½@77. St. Louis 6s, municipal, and Chicago (Water Loan) have been done at a rise. Railroad Bonds—The various issues of the Erie Railroad have been the most active, with a very decided advance, especially on those of 1871 and 1883. Illinois Central Constructions with less movement have fallen 3½ ₩ cent. during the week. Railroad Shares—The transactions remain limited and extremely moderate. The chief business has been in Erie, which has risen 2; in New-York Central, which has touched 66, closing at 64½; in Panama, at an advance of 4½; in Reading, which has touched 34, closing at 29½; in Illinois Central, which has touched 81, closing at 81, and in Chicago and Rock Island, which has advanced 3½. Money is easier for short loans, at 7. The discount of paper remains very limited on account of want of confidence. The rates are from 18@30 ₩ cent.

DE COPPET & CO.

New-York and Erie Railroad Trouble.

MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1857.

SIR: *It appears to me that your correspondent* "C." in his communication to-day, forgets that many *stockholders have not the means to invest more money in the above undertaking. If his proposal should be adopted, it will be most unjust and dishonorable* to those poor souls who have in good faith invested their hard earnings in the hope of having something to fall back on in their old age. I know one family who are in that unenviable position.

NOT A STOCKHOLDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the request of D. W. COURTS, Esq., Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, I inclose a communication, which he requests you will publish. By doing so, you will also oblige R. H. LOWRY, Cashier Bank of Republic.

Information has been telegraphed to New-York by the State Treasurer of North Carolina, that the State Bonds falling due on the 1st January next will be paid on demand, in Raleigh, in the currency of the State. The *Courier* thinks bondholders will not be apt to avail themselves of the offer, for the reason that, at present, it costs from 6@10 ₩ cent. to convert North Carolina funds into New-York Specie funds, and this is a loss to which few bondholders will submit, especially when these Coupons are made payable in New-York, according to the tenor of the securities.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The language of the above paragraph is calculated to give rise to misapprehension. The Treasurer of this State, a few days since, gave notice of his willingness to anticipate the payments due the 1st of January by making payments now, in Raleigh, in the currency of this State. There was no sort of intention to alter the obligations of making payments in New-York, but the Treasurer left it optionary with the bondholders to be paid in State or Cape Fear Bank money now, or in New-York funds the 1st of January. As the New-York Banks have suspended Specie payment, there will not be such a per centage now in that City against North Carolina circulation.—*Raleigh Paper.*

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 31.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Dis. & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$5,676,710	$650,676	$143,299	$3,709,059
Artisans' Bank	570,[illegible]	48,725	86,443	132,190
Atlantic Bank	492,410	48,089	84,635	136,108
Bk. of America	4,494,783	909,804	56,130	1,957,039
Bk. of Commerce	11,214,465	1,475,446	2,066	3,317,779
Bk. of Comm'th	875,071	74,309	57,535	627,911
Bk. of New-York	3,555,423	367,909	207,485	1,853,898
Bk. of N. America	1,352,[illegible]	165,207	48,930	978,554
Bk. of Republic	2,[illegible]	297,002	64,302	2,501,346
Bk. St. New-York	2,452,165	273,440	441,376	2,106,836
Broadway Bank	1,843,921	136,111	29,000	973,514
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	17,480	124,474	182,496
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,354,[illegible]	56,284	124,219	681,544
Chatham Bank	419,561	30,085	81,459	245,409
Chemical Bank	1,[illegible]	320,084	169,622	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	70,[illegible]	124,[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	1,[illegible]	2[illegible]	17,153	1,762,442
Continental Bank	2,424,363	292,038	89,330	1,211,101
Corn Exch. Bank	1,[illegible]	157,007	15,137	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	1,[illegible]	215,[illegible]	104,541	1,123,660
Greenwich Bank	512,[illegible]	84,491	114,413	188,649
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	2,638	27,547	184,908
Hanover Bank	1,041,[illegible]	80,834	88,522	365,546
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,676,[illegible]	203,694	191,079	878,247
Irving Bank	610,[illegible]	33,458	108,446	379,500
Leather Man. Bk.	1,685,753	147,[illegible]	186,390	1,012,028
Manhattan Co.	4,340,[illegible]	682,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	728,634	47,[illegible]	88,149	315,311
Market Bank	1,401,[illegible]	186,078	184,[illegible]	892,672
Mechanics' Bank	3,[illegible]	309,575	248,643	1,237,897
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	647,530	84,379	105,216	894,887
Mercantile Bank	1,923,[illegible]	260,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,173,182
Merchants' Bank	3,[illegible]	1,202,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,467,[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,[illegible]	161,674	97,423	688,246
Metropolitan Bk.	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	111,[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,099,448	107,673	97,093	616,942
National Bank	1,780,505	318,671	129,670	965,338
N. Y. County Bk.	243,844	29,343	59,241	112,931
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	271,957	45,920	41,109	191,051
N. Y. Exch. Bank	217,507	30,271	66,976	145,516
Ocean Bank	1,[illegible]	132,[illegible]	93,270	608,[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	52,154	80,[illegible]	231,[illegible]
Pacific Bank	608,040	83,613	126,[illegible]	362,[illegible]
Park Bank	2,622,178	283,767	90,017	1,280,767
People's Bank	492,941	32,601	86,[illegible]	262,[illegible]
Phenix Bank	2,751,392	263,[illegible]	86,610	1,871,[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	795,536	46,[illegible]	89,[illegible]	316,[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	202,[illegible]	221,[illegible]	127,420	210,[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,[illegible]	364,[illegible]	93,047	1,864,[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	1,183,[illegible]	99,903	209,996	648,[illegible]
Union Bank	2,181,[illegible]	367,077	195,221	1,449,[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$95,317,754	Circulation	$6,334,746
Specie	12,883,441	Deposits	61,463,664

LOANS ON PREVIOUS STATEMENT.

	Oct. 24.		Oct. 24.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$5,783,382	Manhattan Co.	$4,[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	577,185	Marine Bank	722,447
Atlantic Bank	488,440	Market Bank	1,391,790
Bk. of America	4,544,946	Mechanics' Bank	3,[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	11,[illegible]	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	642,[illegible]
Bk. of Comm'th	812,790	Mercantile Bank	1,[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	3,[illegible]	Merchants' Bank	3,[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	1,[illegible]	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,751,[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	Nassau Bank	1,109,790
Broadway Bank	1,827,014	National Bank	1,[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	215,191	N. Y. County Bk.	250,[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,379,327	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	432,[illegible]	N. Y. Exch. Bank	214,[illegible]
Chemical Bank	1,156,038	Ocean Bank	1,155,[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	[illegible]
City Bank	1,621,477	Pacific Bank	618,[illegible]
Continental Bank	2,459,854	Park Bank	2,602,[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	1,[illegible]	People's Bank	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	1,242,[illegible]	Phenix Bank	2,[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	594,[illegible]	St. Nicholas Bank	796,[illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,008,[illegible]	Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,658,[illegible]	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,209,[illegible]
Irving Bank	606,[illegible]	Tradesmen's Bank	1,198,[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	1,673,163	Union Bank	2,214,[illegible]
Total			$95,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, but tends downward. Sales 1,300 bbls. at $4 75 for Superfine Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for extra Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. WHEAT steady. Sales 30,000 bush. at 80c. for Chicago Spring. CORN firmer. Sales 4,000 bush. at 60c. OATS steady. Sales 8,000 bush. at 34c. afloat. WHISKY firmer. Sales 100 bbls. at 19½c. FREIGHTS dull at 16c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake imports for the 48 hours ending at noon to-day*—13,000 bbls. Flour; 78,000 bush. Wheat; 21,000 bush. Corn; 28,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—190,000 bush. Wheat; 30,000 bush. Corn; 24,000 bush. Oats. A heavy southwest gale is now blowing.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active at 71c. CORN dull. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—800 bbls. Flour; 12,500 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 73,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—3,200 bbls. Flour; 116,500 bushels Wheat; 2,600 bushels Corn.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Nov. 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 100 bales, at 11½c.@12c., the market closing firm.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Nov. 2.

COTTON buoyant. The sales to-day add up 800 bales, mostly at 12c. for Middling.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Monday.—*First Board.*—$1,600 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, [illegible]; $5,000 do. 48½; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 61; $3,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 80½; $800 City Railroad [illegible]; 130 Reading Railroad, 15; 600 do. 14½; 165 do. 14½; 1 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 46; 3 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 83½; 4 Bank of Pennsylvania, [illegible]. *Closing Prices.*—Phila. 6s, 79½@80; Phila. R. R. 79½@[illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, 83½@83½; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 15½@15½; Reading R. R. Bonds, '70, 62; Reading R. R. Mtg. 6s, '44, 76; Pennsylvania R. R. 33½@35; Morris Canal Consolidated [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 60½@61½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13½@13¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mtg., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mtg., [illegible]; Long Island, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 4
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
[illegible]	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 14
[illegible]	New-York	Havre	Nov. 14

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 21
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 24
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 28
[illegible]	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 4
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 11
[illegible]	Havre	New-York	Nov. 14

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

[illegible] Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 5
[illegible] City	New-York	Havana, &c.	Nov. 7
[illegible]	New-York	Havana	Nov. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 2.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

BELOW—2 ships.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

The ketch Brothers, arrived yesterday from [illegible], reports: Oct. 8, lat. 40, lon. 60, during a heavy gale from W. S. W., which shifted suddenly to N. W., lost foremast, gallantmast and flying jibboom, with sails and rigging attached; also sustained other damage.

A letter to Elwood Walter, dated [illegible], says: The ship Chicora, of New-Orleans, Capt. [illegible], bound from New-Orleans to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton and timber, arrived at this port yesterday in distress, the fore and mainmast sprung, rigging started, and otherwise injured.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 2—Arr., ships Fleetwing, [illegible]; Tranquebar, Goodwin, Trapani; bark [illegible], Cronstadt; steamer City of New-York, [illegible], Philadelphia.

Domestic Ports.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Oct. 29, lat. 37, lon. 74, ship Finland.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]